

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1921

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIII, NO. 255

SHANTUNG TERMS NAMED BY JAPAN ARE ANNOUNCED

Chinese Legation in Washington
Gives Out Version — Offer
Believed Not to Be Satisfactory and Acceptance Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Chinese legation here has relayed the text of the proposals for the settlement of the Shantung question presented by the Japanese Minister to Peking to the Wan Chiao Pu on September 7. There have been various dispatches purporting to give the substance of the Japanese offer, but this is the first authorized version from Chinese sources.

It has been generally believed that China would refuse to accept the offer, and the longer a decision is delayed the less likelihood there seems to be of its being accepted. The more it is studied, the stronger the opposition to it becomes. While under its terms China would be given nominal control of the Kiaochow Bay territory, it would give a good and permanent title to the economic holdings of the Japanese in the district. In regard to the Shantung railway, the contract with Germany gave China the privilege of redeeming it in time, while the Japanese offer provides for joint operation unlimited as to time.

It is known that many prominent Chinese desire not to be rushed into a settlement of the Shantung question before the Washington conference, but to have it brought up at that time.

Formal Terms in Detail

The text of the proposal follows:

"General principles for the readjustment of the Shantung question:

- To return to China the lease of the Kiaochow Bay territory and the right relating to the neutral zone.
- In case the Chinese Government, on its own initiative, throws open the entire leased territory as a commercial port, recognizes the liberty of residence, commerce, industry, agriculture and other lawful undertakings of foreigners, and respects and recognizes the vested rights of foreigners, the Japanese Government agrees to the withdrawal of the proposal for the establishment of a special and international settlement.

Other provisions include the opening of certain cities and ports in the Province of Shantung. The regulations governing the opening as ports of the above-mentioned places will be formulated by the Chinese Government in consultation with the interested countries.

2. The Shantung Railway and the mines thereto appertaining are to be considered as an organization under joint Chinese and Japanese operation.

3. All preferences and options relating to the employment of persons and the supply of capital and materials that are based on the Kiaochow convention are to be renounced.

4. The right to the extension of the Shantung Railway, and any option with regard to the Chefoo-Weihai and other railways, are to be assigned to the common undertaking of the new consortium.

Regulations of Customs

5. The customs administration at Tsinling is to be made, even more truly and clearly than the system under the German regime, an integral part of the Chinese customs administration.

6. The administrative government properties within the leased territory is in principle to be ceded to China, but further agreements will be made relating to the administration and maintenance of public constructions.

7. For the conclusion of further agreements relative to the details involved in the execution of the above-mentioned arrangements, and to other matters, the Chinese and Japanese governments shall, as soon as possible, appoint delegates.

8. Although further agreements are to be concluded between China and Japan relative to the organization of the special police force for the Shantung Railway on the receipt of the notification from the Chinese Government of the organization of the police force, the Japanese Government shall, according to its repeated declarations, immediately announce the withdrawal of its troops, and shall withdraw them upon the handing over of the functions of policing the railway to the police force."

Agenda to Be Limited

Cause of China to Be Safeguarded,
Whatever Formal Action Is Planned
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Hints, and even direct statements, that the United States was to offer her services to China as a mediator, or had accepted an invitation to act in that capacity, have been made freely, but there is no basis for them other than the United States desires to maintain the most friendly and helpful relations with China, an attitude she has always held.

While it is true that the United States is not assuming the role of a mediator, it is quite possible, in the interchanges now going forward between the United States and other powers, including China and Japan, regarding the agenda for the conference on the limitation of armaments, and the consideration of Pacific and Far East questions, that the United States will be in a position to set forth its opinion in regard to clearing away obstacles that might stand in the way of developing a useful working agenda, and in facilitating the work of the conference after it was in session.

The notes now being exchanged between the nations interested in the conference are of the most friendly and confidential character. It is unusual to have an opportunity of getting the leading nations of the world together seeking grounds for a peaceful solution of difficulties which may result in a common advantage, and it may well be that the moral force of the combined nations may have an effect in helping to find a way out of the Far Eastern entanglement.

Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, is in position to understand fully the attitude of the United States, and is in frequent conference with the Secretary of State regarding details of the agenda and other matters of common interest to Japan and the United States. His prolonged conferences with Roland S. Morris, former United States Ambassador to Japan, prepared the way for his understanding of the American position on certain matters which will still be of interest to the conference.

There has been considerable speculation as to whether the subject of immigration, and particularly the gratitude of California toward Japanese immigration, would come up for discussion at the conference. It is known that it was not included in the list of topics sent out by the State Department to the invited powers, nor has it been proposed in any replies received by the department, so far as can be learned. It is believed that it is one of the moot points that may be left out, and that there will be so strong a feeling to this effect that the Japanese will not urge it.

While an irritating matter, it has not the large aspect of issues that are so far contemplated as essential to prepare the way for limiting armaments.

The United States desires to prevent anything from coming up at the conference that will alter present diplomatic and economic relations agree to the withdrawal of the proposal for the establishment of a special and international settlement.

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These proposals were published simultaneously in Peking and Tokyo yesterday.

TRADE COMMISSION FACES NEW ATTACK

Effort to Deprive It of Its Powers
to Be Met by Farm Organizations — Tendency in Coal
Mine Inquiry Matter Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A vigorous campaign to defend the Federal Trade Commission against further assaults by interests which have already succeeded in depriving it of power of investigation over the coal and packing industries, will be waged by farm organizations with headquarters here, according to announcements yesterday from officials of such bodies as the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Board of Farm Organizations.

The existence of a powerful political clique which is working for the abrogation of the powers of the commission, and even for its total abolition, has been known for some time by Congress and officials friendly to the commission. They saw in the Maynard case, whereby the commission was enjoined from collecting facts about the coal industry which related to prices and costs of production, the first sign of what has developed into an organized opposition, a determination to chip away, bit by bit, the authority and power of the commission.

The provisions of the Packer Control bill, which gave over to the Secretary of Agriculture powers formerly vested in the Federal Trade Commission, were the occasion of bitter denunciations on the floor of the Senate by progressives who saw in this move the "deadly blow of the commission."

New Attack Forecast

Evidences that the same elements which worked successfully against the commission during the past year are again mustering their forces for a decisive campaign are not lacking, according to officials of the National Board of Farm Organizations, one of the largest of the agricultural agencies.

"We are going to fight, and fight hard, to keep the Federal Trade Commission what it is now—the only absolutely independent semi-judicial body of its kind, standing between the producer and the public to protect the interests of both," declared Charles A. Lyman, secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations, yesterday. "The work of the commission is vitally important to the well-being of agricultural interests in that a great number of people with discrimination or boycotting of farmers selling or cooperative organizations, by trade combines. Several times in the past trade organizations have threatened a controlling influence over the farmers by refusing to sell their farm products unless certain conditions were complied with, and have been prevented by the Federal Trade Commission. If its work is further interfered with, as we have reason to believe it may be, it will greatly concern the cause of agriculture, which at this time needs every aid possible."

Antagonism Apparent

For this reason, said Mr. Lyman those who are looking after the political interests of agriculture have demands to meet on their own grounds those working against the commission—representatives of "big business" and finance, it is alleged, to whom the Federal Trade Commission long has been a thorn in the flesh.

Indications are that these organizations and others whose interest is enlisted will not have long to wait before being called upon to undertake active defense of the commission. It is understood that the congressional reorganization commission, of which Walter Brown is chairman, will recommend that the functions of the commission be retained, if not for their total abolition.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Eamon de Valera has telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George expressing his surprise at the British Premier's reasons for canceling the Inverness conference. "If the positions were not so definitely opposed," he says, "there would indeed be no problem to discuss." The tone of his communication indicates a reluctance to return to the conditions prior to the truce. On all sides there is a strong feeling against a resumption of hostilities and while the seriousness of the deadlock is not overlooked much hope is seen in the fact that the door is not closed against further negotiations.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Dr.

Edward Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, has addressed to Paul Cambon, president of the Ambassadors' conference, a note bearing on the recent events in western Hungary. In his note, Dr. Benes draws attention to the acts of Hungarian soldiers in Burgenland, and uses the term "reign of terror" to describe the situation. Neighboring states, he continues, are disturbed and alarmed by these occurrences. The policy of Czechoslovakia had been directed solely toward pacification and the reorganization of central Europe, a policy based on the strict observance of common obligations and the loyal cooperation of all states concerned.

Tschechoslovakia considers the present situation absolutely unsupportable.

She considers it her duty toward her Allies and her own people to call the attention of the Ambassadors' Conference to this state of affairs, very dangerous to the peace of Europe, and to ask that measures be taken definitely to end the anarchic situation. It would be dangerous, the note states, if the idea became general that international obligations may be broken without fear of just and merited punishment.

The Czechoslovak Republic, Dr.

Benes concludes, fully conscious of its duty to protect peace, will undertake nothing save in absolute agreement with the Ambassadors' Conference, and all those directly concerned in the question.

There is no doubt that the Czechoslovak state would be quite willing, if asked by the Allies, to take military measures against the Magyars, should they persist in a refusal to evacuate western Hungary, but her direct interest in the question is so obvious—reports stating that Czechoslovakia in conjunction with Jugoslavia wished to reopen the question of a corridor through western Hungary to the sea—that it has made the Allies pause before calling upon her services.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Secretary of War yesterday received a letter from Henry Ford in reply to his recent request that Mr.

Ford come to Washington to confer on his offer to buy the Muscle Shoals plant.

Mr. Ford informed Secretary

Weeks that his engineers would be in

Washington on Monday to go over the

details of the proposal that he had

made, and that he himself would come

later to take up the subject with the

War Department.

Mr. Ford's offer has been before the

War Department for some time, and

there is no indication that better terms

are likely to be obtained from any one

else. Certain political influences are

very active in an effort to prevent

the acceptance of Mr. Ford's offer,

but it was so obvious that the

government could not turn it down

when there was nothing better to take

its place.

The Czechoslovak Republic, Dr.

Benes concludes, fully conscious of

its duty to protect peace, will under-

take nothing save in absolute agree-

whom in conflict with Sinn Fein, and the truce would be over. Now this is just what the Irish people want, for the truce has been such a welcome respite from the strife and turmoil of the last two years that pressure, quite unofficial but considerable, will be brought to bear on the members of the Dail to find a way out before the truce is broken.

An Effective Minority

Like all extremists, the Sinn Feiners have pledged themselves to something unreasonable and unattainable, something the people of Ireland do not really desire, that is an Irish republic. It is only a small but effective minority who demand that. The bulk of Irishmen do not care particularly how they are governed, so long as they are governed justly. Sinn Fein, however, has a strong position, the position of being the only armed party in Ireland, and consequently able to force their will upon the more docile but immensely larger portion of the people.

From the logical point of view also, their position is unanswerable, as the people of Ireland see it. Sinn Fein in effect says to its fellow countrymen: "One hundred years of endeavor along constitutional lines has given you what? Only the Home Rule Bill of 1914. But see what only two years of our plan of warfare has brought: Mr. Lloyd George's generous offer of dominion status, slightly qualified, it is true, but if two years can make such a brave showing, will another six months' warfare not bring us an independent republic?"

The Irish people, untouched by the great war, can only agree, not knowing the change of thought wrought in England, while its people passed through the fiery trials of that war; a change which has made them generous in the extreme when concessions are possible, but more of the bulldog breed than ever where fundamentals are at stake.

Tories Antagonistic

Mr. Lloyd George is not, as the Dail may think, head of a government unanimously in favor of any settlement with Ireland, for Mr. de Valera's uncompromising attitude has renewed the old antagonism in Tory quarters here, which, although not strong enough to sweep the Premier from office, is sufficient to make him, as head of a coalition government, cautious, to say the least. The Morning Post today calls upon him "either to resign or to take up once again the task which he should never have abandoned of re-establishing the King's sovereignty in Ireland."

Meantime Mr. de Valera is meeting the Dail to consider the situation, and Mr. Lloyd George has summoned his colleagues of the Cabinet for the same purpose.

Mr. Lloyd George's speedy reply to Mr. de Valera's note has caused a sensation in Dublin. The Irish Independent comments: "We are loth to believe that the Premier's letter is the last word. A deadlock or a breakdown, like the actual one now will which has been exhibited during the past 16 weeks, would be a disaster. By wisdom and diplomacy, the statesmen on both sides should be able to devise a basis for a conference and later formulate a treaty honorable and satisfactory to each nation."

An Extravagant Misconstruction

The Irish Times writes: "Today's news will fill the Irish people with consternation and the world outside Ireland with astonishment and anger. If Sinn Fein rejects Mr. Lloyd George's final warning and plunges the country one more into chaos, it will be destroying the hopes and wishes of nine-tenths of the Irish people. If the republican leaders even look the facts in the face, the situation may be redeemed happily for itself and for Ireland."

Freeman's Journal, referring to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that to confer on the terms of Mr. de Valera's letter would be to recognize Ireland as an independent republic, states: "This is, we think, an extravagant misconstruction of the position. It has to be remembered that Ireland was many years ago a sovereign state within the British Empire. A claim of sovereignty does not necessarily imply disassociation and severance. Moreover, Mr. de Valera's 'aply does not call for formal preliminary recognition of the claim.' The paper adds: 'The British and Irish peoples will refuse to accept this as an end of the peace effort.'

The Belfast Telegraph says: "Only those who do not understand the Sinn Fein mentality will be surprised at the end of the negotiations. To present impossible demands is to create an impossible barrier. The truth is Sinn Fein never had the will to peace, and therefore peace cannot be achieved."

Premier Supported

Mr. Lloyd George's Stand Is Generally Praised in Britain

LONDON, England (Friday)—Surprise and disappointment are expressed by most of the morning newspapers over Eamon de Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George. But hope generally is expressed that wiser counsels will prevail to prevent a break in the truce and at the same time give the Irish people an opportunity to be consulted as to their wishes.

The Times thinks a situation of the utmost gravity has arisen. "There can be no question," says this newspaper, "of the sincerity of the government's desire to reach an Irish settlement; nor is there reason to doubt that they have gone to the utmost limit which this country would sanction." Mr. Lloyd George's action in the circumstances is not lightly to be questioned. It expresses the hope that "dark though the outlook be, it is not even now necessary to despair."

The Daily Telegraph says: "There seemed to be a chance that the point had been reached at which Mr. de Valera and those acting with him would find it advisable to come down

RECONSTRUCTING CANADIAN CABINET

Chief Difficulty in Forming Ministry, Which Will Be Announced Next Week, Found in Quebec—Blow to Agrarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The thirteenth Parliament of Canada will be dissolved early next week, when Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, will announce his reconstructed Cabinet. Polling day for the federal election will probably occur during the first week of December.

The delay in the announcement of dissolution has been chiefly due to difficulties encountered in the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Several members of the original Ministry, including Sir George Foster, Hon. J. D. Reid, and Hon. J. A. Calder, are appointed to the Senate, in which there are at present no less than 10 vacancies. The Senate is a non-elective body carrying an annual of \$4000 for life; there are more candidates for the non-elective position than for the elective position of the Cabinet.

The chief difficulty in securing a reconstructed Cabinet is found in Quebec. Both Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Meighen have striven vainly hitherto to secure French-Canadian representation in the Ministry, realizing that 2,500,000 people should not remain unrepresented in a "petitioned" Cabinet. Quebec, apparently unforfeited of the conscription issue of 1917, has remained unresponsive to all appeals and is likely so to remain during the present campaign.

Nevertheless, Mr. Meighen will be in a position to announce a new cabinet toward the beginning of the week. In the meantime a surprise has been injected into the federal political situation by the apostasy from the National Progressive or Agrarian Party of its first Lieutenant in the person of Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer. Dr. Clark is an avowed free trader of the Cobden school, a former follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with whom he "broke" in 1917 on the conscription issue. He joined Union Government, but upon the retirement from that ministry of Hon. T. A. Crerar, he joined the latter as a member of its newly formed Progressive Party. With Mr. Crerar he remained during the whole of the last session of Parliament.

He has now announced his severance from Mr. Crerar and his party on the grounds that he is opposed to "class" movement. His letter of resignation is as follows:

"After our recent conversations it will not greatly surprise you to learn that you cannot count on me as a candidate in Alberta in the forthcoming Dominion election."

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The meeting was presided over by E. K. Moey, editor of the China Review, and was addressed by Mr. Ma Soo, official representative of the South China Republic to the United States, who came on from Washington for that purpose. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Public Welfare, represented the Mayor, and spoke of the interest and sympathy of the city government in the political sphere. The apostles of progress must unite upon common principles, sincerely held, to resist reaction, which is ever present like a dead weight to drag down the aspirations of the race for freedom, justice and democracy.

"These were the things for which 60,000 Canadians died in the recent war, but they will not be attained by putting one form of class consciousness in power in place of another. I have been fighting 'class' for 40 years. It would be quite impossible for me to turn my back on my past and the right in this election."

Dr. Clark would not say whether he would be a candidate at all in the coming election.

H. W. Wood, to whom Dr. Clark refers, is president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and it is to his efforts that the recent defeat of the Stewart (Liberal) Government in the Province of Alberta is due. Mr. Wood is noted for possessing much more pronounced "class" ideas than the leader of the Federal Progressive Party, Mr. Crerar.

The apostasy of Dr. Clark is regarded by government papers as a severe blow to the Agrarian Party. The significance of the incident, however, may be well overestimated in the general scheme of things.

NORTH DAKOTA SETS RECALL VOTE DATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—The first election for recall of a governor was officially proclaimed here late yesterday by the Secretary of State. The election will be held on Friday, October 23.

For the fifth consecutive year, by action of forces opposed to the Nonpartisan League, North Dakota will be subjected to a bitter fall campaign. Anti-League forces filed petitions bearing 73,000 names for the recall of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor; William Lemke, Attorney-General, and John Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture, or about 7000 more names than the 80 per cent of votes cast for governor at the last election, necessary to obtain the recall.

Independent forces, headed by R. A.

Nelson of Minot, will go into the campaign with a platform which includes initial measures and constitutional amendments to be voted upon as their platform. The independent platform is virtually the Nonpartisan League platform of state-owned, state-operated industries in a modified form, with a constitutional amendment limiting the amount of money which can be put in them to \$7,500,000 and the substitution of a rural credits board for the Bank of North Dakota.

The Nonpartisan League forces will stand on their original program in the election, with assertions that the independent forces, though advocating the program in a modified form actually are seeking to gain control of the state government to destroy it.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The request of Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher to be released from service and to be transferred to a command of troops in the field, caused a sensation here, but no surprise. It was indicated at the War Department that General Menoher's request would be granted, and it was also denied that it had been prompted by friction between him and Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the air service.

Whether the desire of General Menoher to be transferred was the result of disagreement between himself and his assistant or not, it is generally believed that it is the last step in a condition that has been difficult, and that, in relation between the chief of the air service and his assistant were not strained to the breaking point, they were of such a nature as to make it unsatisfactory for both to remain in the same branch of the service.

Hundreds of letters have been received by Postmaster-General Hays congratulating the department for abolishing the vexatious "blue tag service" which worked a hardship on the small post offices of the country as well as upon the publishing houses. Included among these letters are a number which took occasion to criticize the former administration of Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster-General under President Wilson as being responsible for the freight-handling system.

In Justice to Mr. Burleson it was stated at the Postoffice Department yesterday that the "blue tag service" was inaugurated, not by Mr. Burleson, but by a Republican Postmaster-General, Frank H. Hitchcock, in 1911.

Advocating the practice, Mr. Hitchcock contended that "by taking out of the railway postoffice cars the heavy periodical matter formerly sorted en route, a more rapid distribution of letters is made possible." He added that it would also "result in a large saving to the government by utilizing a less expensive method of shipment."

With the passing of low freight rates, the Post Office Department found it less expedient to ship this character of mail by freight than during the pre-war years. By handling these periodicals in the regular space with the regular force and equipment, approximately \$365,000 a year can be saved in force, rent and drayage.

At the time the freight shipment plan was adopted mails were handled entirely on the weight basis, and the difference in the cost of transportation between freight and passenger trains was material. Since the inauguration of the freight handling plan, the basis of railway pay has been changed from the weight to the space method, and transportation charges by freight have steadily increased.

The new system, the Post Office Department says, will save a great deal of time in the dispatch of periodical mail. Instead of being held at post-offices until carload lots are collected, the mail will be distributed immediately from the concentration points.

SAVINGS REPORTED BY SHIPPING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, after three months' incumbency of that post, yesterday gave an accounting of his stewardship. On June 15, 828 persons were employed, at a cost of \$15,893,796. By September 15 this had been cut down to 6358 persons, at a cost of \$12,952,690, and Mr. Lasker stated that he expected to duplicate this saving within the next three months.

Most of this reduction has been effected through the Washington office, but the chairman expects to turn his attention next to the European end of the shipping affairs. He is sending J. H. Sheedy of New York, formerly of Seattle, Washington, as European manager, with full authority to reorganize the United States shipping business. Frank E. Ferris special commissioner in Europe, will remain to help Mr. Sheedy.

General Mitchell wrote a book on the Army Air Service which the War Department permitted him to publish about four months ago and he has continued his advocacy of what he believes the government should do for the Air Service at all times, before committees of Congress and elsewhere.

As soon as the news was given out that General Menoher was to leave the Air Service the question of his successor arose, and General Mitchell was commonly considered a logical candidate.

CHARGES AGAINST BAVARIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—At the meeting of the Reichstag investigation

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

ST. JAMES

TONIGHT 8:15

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY, INC.

CLARENCE

BY BOOTH TARKINGTON

With WALTER GILBERT & LEONA POWERS

Prices Mats. 27c to 60c—Eve. 27c to 60c

Eve. 8:15 Mat. 2:15 Sat. Mat. 8:15

SONG, MON. & TUES. 7:30p. THU. 8:15p.

THEATRE

MITZI

Lady Billy

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AIR SERVICE CHIEF ASKS FOR RELEASE

Request of Maj.-Gen. C. T. Menoher to Be Transferred to Command of Troops in Field Will Probably Be Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—

The request of Maj.-Gen. Charles T.

Menoher to be released from service

and to be transferred to a command

of troops in the field, caused a

sensation here, but no surprise.

It was indicated at the War Department

that General Menoher's request would

be granted, and it was also denied

that it had been prompted by friction

between him and Brig.-Gen. William

Mitchell, assistant chief of the air

service.

Whether the desire of General

Menoher to be transferred was the

result of disagreement between him

and his assistant or not, it is

generally believed that it is the last

step in a condition that has been dif-

ficult, and that, in relation between

the chief of the air service and his

assistant were not strained to the

breaking point, they were of such a

nature as to make it unsatisfactory

for both to remain in the same branch

of the service.

It was also proposed to take stringent

measures against the reckless prac-

tices of speculators in foreign bills,

which is causing such depreciation of

the mark. Discussions are continuing

daily. Forty directors of



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen at random?"

By the Wayside

Ask the next half dozen people you meet which they prefer, "expectation" or "surprise," and you will get a variety of answers. At any rate, if all of your half dozen are in agreement on the matter you may assume that it is a coincidence. For indeed on this question there is a wide divergence of opinion. Moreover, it is a question which seems to evoke a very strong measure of partisan feeling. Why it should do so is not clear. But there are several questions like this, questions in regard to which it seems impossible that a divergence of opinion should create any feeling. Yet, the moment they are broached in general conversation, there is an immediate "sugillation of the company" and an immediate coming to attention on the part of potential combatants. Early rising is one of these questions; the most desirable speed for motoring is another; whether Daisy Ashford really wrote "The Young Visiters" another; and yet another, the place that Mrs. Asquith should occupy in the history of English literature. There are many more.

Intolerant Views

The curious part of it is that people who hold views on these questions at all are, almost invariably, quite intolerant in regard to them. The early riser, for instance, has nothing but contempt for the lay-a-bed; the speeder nothing but scorn for the man who "likes to see the country." To the man convinced that Barrie wrote "The Young Visiters," the man who is sure that Daisy Ashford wrote it, "with her tongue in her cheek"—well, the less said about him the better; whilst, as to Mrs. Asquith, says one, "Anyone could write stuff like that"; says another, "No one could write it but Margot Asquith." So it goes on. To this category most emphatically belongs the question as to whether preference is to be accorded to expectation or surprise.

No Comparison Whatever

Personally, we have always held that there is no comparison whatever between the two. It is, indeed, well-nigh inconceivable how anyone, with any pretensions whatever to discernment, to say nothing of common sense, could prefer surprise to expectation. With such people there is, in fact, no use arguing. It is wasted labor. If they cannot see such a self-evident fact at once, well, there is no use trying to make them see it. The simple fact remains, however, whether they see it or not, or whether they admit it or not, that expectation is to be preferred a thousand times to surprise. No, we are not being dogmatic. We are simply stating a fact. It is perfectly possible to be perfectly reasonable and tolerant over the matter; perfectly possible to agree to disagree, maintaining and expressing, the while, the utmost respect for another's opinion and judgment. This much must be transparently clear from our way of dealing with the subject.

Objectives Again

Really, though, we have been led astray. It was no part of our original intention to enter into any discussion—calmly and judiciously though we could maintain our share in it—on this matter. The fact is that the question raised in this column, a short time ago, on "Objectives" has evoked a variety of views. The chief criticism, as might be expected, has come from the motorist. He agrees with us or he disagrees with us—amazingly enough, but with a fine decisiveness. This criticism has led to some modification of our views. Or rather has induced a desire to elucidate them still further. We still believe in objectives, as firmly as ever Wendy believed in fairies. But, in reaching them, we are prepared to welcome with open arms all manner of surprises, if they can be called such—by the wayside.

The Disenting Motorist

Herin, strangely enough, we do not expect to be in agreement with the motorist, who favors the tour without an objective, the hero of—

Let us go here.
And let us go there,
And let us go on
To somewhere else.

For indeed his one great purpose is "getting somewhere." Do we see a beautiful flower by the wayside? Well, we can induce him to stop and pick it—sometimes—gradually. But nothing will induce him to stop his engine and join us, and he is ever impatient to be away again. It is the same when we flash round a bend in the road, and, all of a sudden, a view of the world seems to spread out below and beyond us. He is not insensible to the wonder of it all—not altogether. He grants approval—as he "steps on the gas." But if we suggest that we might pull up by the wayside, and enjoy it at our leisure, well, he will do it sometimes, but, more often than not, he will fail

to stop soon enough, and then, with an "Oh, there are sure to be much better places further on," spoken with transparent relief, he will "step on the gas" once more.

The Ideal Motor Trip

Yet we contend for it that the ideal motor trip is the trip where there is an objective, be it never so slight, and wherein there is a progress, varied with all manner of stoppings and excursions and explorations by the wayside. These are the real adventures. The rest is background. We remember once, years ago, making our way aboard a slow-going freighter along the coast of Spain, and, for two days and two nights, the only thing in sight was another steamer, many miles away, now on our port and now on our starboard bow. Every once in a while we would be overtaking her and every once in a while she would pull away from us. On the third day she suddenly changed her course, and, within half an hour, the last trail of her smoke had disappeared over the horizon. For a moment, there seemed to be nothing any more to look at. Why? Well, because there was nothing any more by the wayside.

E. F.

THE SMALL TOWN IN THE BIG CITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

My city thinks it is the largest in the world. It is really just a small town.

Down on the corner a dozen people are gathered in front of a window. They are looking at a large frame work under the glass cover of which a lot of white things are blowing around like swirling snow. This advertises something or other. The crowd watches it minute after minute. A single glance ought to suffice, but if you are interested in what makes the white things go, of course you can stand and stare and wonder as long as you like.

Awhile ago some one discovered that architects had carved all sorts of symbolic faces around the doorway of a Fifth Avenue church. If the church had been open on weekdays no one could have got in or out without use of force. The kind of people who watch flying white things in windows jammed the steps continually, gazing upward.

The other day a deer got loose on Broadway. It was a real deer and it really got loose. This separates the incident from the annual story one of the newspapers used to print, of the steer that tore down Broadway yesterday. We used to look for that story every spring. It was the same theme and setting always, but in a new dress. The man who wrote it has resigned from newspaper work. He writes for weekly and monthly publications when he is not mowing the grass around his suburban house.

So he didn't write about the deer. All of that-part of Broadway down which the deer scouted had nothing to do but chase it or watch it. Broadway is one of the world's busiest streets only when its people have nothing to do but work.

Several corners around town are now being excavated. The impromptu fences are lined with sober-faced folk who watch the performances of derricks, men and things with impassive gaze. When the engine skips a puff wonder that the watchers do not set the fact down in a memorandum book. Surely, it does not escape their notice. Nothing could.

Gentlemen stand along sidewalks all over town and offer for sale squawking things, like rubber roosters or dogs, or balls painted to look like clowns. And many, many people buy them. Other gentlemen reap a fair day wage from the sidewalk sale of packages of needles. I saw it myself. Venders of men's silk—he says they are—tied are more recent newcomers to our list of pavement merchants. I am not speaking of the hordes of pushcarts that jam the curbs on the East Side. Perhaps these dealers have been graduated from the pushcart school. But they would scorn to use any lesser highways than Broadway and the busier cross-town streets. The business, they tell me, is lucrative. The sweet lavender man also finds it profitable to occupy a doorway here and there, if he can find one without crowding out the gentleman who illustrates the clinging quality of his cement by a suspended broken plate, now mended by a power against which a huge rock pulls in vain.

I forgot to say, when mentioning the deer, that a real bear was led into Wall Street the other day, but upon being shown the open door of the Stock Exchange would go no further. That made excellent copy for the newspapers that print nothing but big city news. If I knew who owned the bear I would borrow him long enough to set him loose tomorrow morning at the early hour which the hurdy-gurdy man selects to fascinate me with the marvelous inharmony of the machine on the end of that handle of his.

There would be no hurdy-gurdies, I suppose, if the town were not full of people who like them. They must be the people who stare at white things flying in a window, or at church doors, or at holes in the ground. I must conclude that all these things, and the sidewalk salesman, prove the small townness of the great city; a city that boasts a score of main streets, and has just the right sort of people for each of them.

I'm now going out to take a long ride on the front seat, almost directly behind the motorman, of an open trolley car. I used to do that in the other small town I lived in. I remember. Yesterday, on Fourteenth Street, I couldn't get by a jewelry auction. When the auctioneer said, "Who'll give me one dime, 10 cents, for this here package?" I even answered, "I will." I did. It was 16 dollar buttons. Oh, I belong in this big city, all right

A CRUISE IN A COASTER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

All day long, on a hot Sunday, the cargo-boat Trade's Increase kept her steady gait of nine knots, the coast of Devon a colored shadow on the starboard beam. The master had been on the bridge the most of the night, steering the ship through the dense white fog which usually descends when the barometer stands at more than 30 and there is no wind; and after breakfast he turned in. The first officer kept watch. The fog had vanished with the morning breeze, and the first officer, leaning on the rail of the bridge, stared ahead upon an empty sea; not a vessel in sight. Yet this is the trade route to the Bristol Channel. One steamer had been sighted since the Trade's Increase left Plymouth. Another was heard wailing in the fog, and that was all.

Toward dinner time the master appeared on deck. He wore slippers; he did not wear collar or coat, it being Sunday, and he had not shaved. He will shave tomorrow, because we shall be in port. "It is not a good time to sleep, after breakfast," said the master, cheerfully. He glanced toward the land, which was wreathed in haze. "That is Appledore," he said, as we might say, "This is Oxford Circus." No doubt he had a chart, but he was never observed to consult it. He knows every cape, headland, sand, shoal, rock and current round Great Britain in dark or daylight and pierces the very center of the little community, few comparatively are those who find time to half a point. His ship was 1580 tons burden and 237 feet long; he had six deck hands and four firemen to work her, and he handled her as easily as a man handles a bicycle. "In the Royal Navy, now, she would have 50 men, or the like of that," he says, contentedly. "A Royal Navy captain saw me take the ship into Dieppe, between them two wooden piers in a full gale, and he was surprised. He came aboard and asked me how many men I had, and when I told him it was difficult for him to believe."

In the estuary of the Severn, there was shoal water on either hand; and the master, surveying the bright water, saw the sands as clearly as if the sea were transparent. Now and again he murmured a direction to the steersman, who repeated it. The steersman was a tall fellow, clad in stained blue jersey and trousers, a scarf about his neck. Presently the master left the bridge to the second officer, and retired to the main hatch with two newspapers, one to sit on and the other to read. "It is cooler on the main hatch" said the master, "to read the newspaper. I have noticed how different is the account of a thing in the different newspapers, so I read as many as I can to find out the truth, if it is possible to find the like of that in a newspaper."

The chief engineer, who had been watering the two little plants in flower-pots in his hot cabin, joined the party. He wore his working trousers; so that he did not need a newspaper to sit on. "The chief," said the master, "comes from the borders of Wales, but he will be very angry if you call him a Welshman." "I'm only an Englishman," said the long, lean engineer, with a patient smile. "We can't all be Menxmen, Captain."

Away on the port beam the principality of Wales slept in the evening sunlight. The low hills died away, and the shafts and spires of Cardiff rose from the sea level, graven black upon the gold. We went below to supper, served in the messroom on the main deck. The mates' cabins open out of the narrow chamber, which is quite dark, because a boat slung outside obstructs the portholes. Supper is really a meal. It is the last meal of the day, and one eats as much as possible. "We lek our meals regular at sea," says the master. "It does a man good to eat." Practically a T. T. ship, the second officer confided to me afterward. "Aye, all the men is sober. The deck hands comes from the Isle of Man, lek the officers. Yes, the firemen is Irish, but they never stay long in a ship, doesn't the firemen."

As the twilight fell, the ship strolled past the entrance to Avonmouth Harbor, where the new docks are in the making, and turned to the right into the narrow river which winds between mud banks. The second officer took the wheel and swung the long ship slowly round the corners, until from a cluster of gray cottages, we picked up a pilot with a bicycle. The master explained that he was not really a pilot, but a steersman, whose peculiar study in life was the mud-banks of the river. A tall, cheerful, red-moustached man was the steersman, who talked at the top of his voice about his garden while he twisted the wheel along the tortuous channel. He and the master were old friends. The master had seen him rise from the river mud to a buyer and seller and repairer of boats and the ownership of a house and garden. "And him that can't neither read nor write. His daughter signs his pilot-notes," said the master.

In the thickening dusk the steersman sighted the green light of Bristol Docks, and dropped over the side with his bicycle, to ride home over the hill to his supper. A deck hand took the wheel, and the master conned the ship. Two hands were sent ashore to deal with ropes. The first officer and a man went forward.

The docks, the ship, so small a thing at sea, seemed to double her size, towering above the dock gates. She had about three feet to spare in the width. After having been locked up—that is, raised in the dock—twice, the ship proceeded into the crowded docks in a darkness faintly lit by a lamp here and there. In order to get round one angle, the master must drop anchor to hold her bows in while the stern came round. Vast shapes of ships on either hand, tall warehouses looming against the clouded sky, glimmering lights in black water. "Aye, it is all corners, lek a dog's hindleg," the master murmured at intervals. He paced swiftly back and forth across the bridge, peering ahead, till midnight, when he drew up at his appointed berth, which was almost invisible. He had touched nothing with the ship from first to last. Then he turned in.

Such is the seamanship of the coast-wise skippers. His two officers probably knew the coast and ports as well as the master.

THE PORT OF MEILLERIE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is something about the name Meillerie which delights the ear. It seems to be associated with the French word miel, or honey; and thought carried back to sunny days, spent on grassy slopes, up above the broad expanse of waters which gleam and glitter around its rocky coast line.

Although little known, Meillerie is in certain ways unique; for though a broad motor road runs close to its water's edge and pierces the very center of the little community, few comparatively are those who find time to half a point. His ship was 1580 tons burden and 237 feet long; he had six deck hands and four firemen to work her, and he handled her as easily as a man handles a bicycle.

One always has to speak of a port

OUR HOUSE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Our house was brick. It seemed larger than any house in the world, then. Probably, I thought, the palaces of the world are small in comparison. I had to walk and walk to get really through our house. My little room had a pink ceiling, and Mother had hung pink curtains at the windows. It was a sweet, narrow, cool little room and just outside were the marshes, where the iris bloomed all through the dark quiet night. It was lovely to stand in my little window at twilight and see the cows coming down the road, and hear the night sounds and watch the soft shadows dropping around our house. And it was nice, in the day time, to lean out of the window and see Father putting up the tent in the yard. It was like living in a castle, to look across the world from my little room.

We are never at a loss, in our house. There was always something to do. Father wrote a great many letters at his table. Mother sewed or read or made dresses for me. I went driving with Father or read out of my picture books. Our dog lay on the veranda in the summer and watched the veranda in the winter.

Our company came in the door. We were glad to see her. We were glad she could come in summer when there was so much honeysuckle. She would tell us about the things in the great city. Mother looked very glad. Father would look very glad, too, when he came from the barn.

Pretty soon our house was still.

The world was still. There were no lights anywhere except the little fireflies.

bear the wheels in our yard. And finally—oh, it was very late—the wheels came rolling into the yard and stopped, and Mother went out with a lamp and some one got out. Company had come again to our house. They had come from the great city where one buys beautiful note paper with initials. Our house was very beautiful with soft lamplight. The fireflies were coming so near, tonight. What a wonderful thing it was to have some one from a great city coming to our house, when the fireflies were dancing! Nothing could ever be more beautiful than fireflies. Not even the brightest jewel could ever be brighter or clearer than they. I could almost see our honeysuckle bush through the night. Nothing could be more fragrant than the honeysuckle bush.

On this October afternoon, looking toward the hills on one side of the bridge, the broad stream comes flowing along with quiet motion between wide, low banks, from one side of which the line of quaint, low, irregular red-roofed buildings image themselves in the stream. On the other side, in perfect contrast, stand at intervals the stately square gray blocks of dwelling houses and between them and partially screening them are groups and lines of tall planes, golden now with autumn coloring. These, too, throw their reflections to the waters beneath and, as the eyes travel slowly across the bridge to the other side, the hill line is gone and the radiantly-lit waters pass between stationed ships and many boats moored to the banks, their masts and hulls in black outline on a clear sky. To the far bright distances of the horizon the river slowly slips.

The same beauty of repose lies over all. Not a boat stirs, nothing seems to move on the water save the gulls that are wheeling and circling near the bridge. The constant passing to and fro over the bridge of women and children, men and carts, does not disturb the tranquillity of the scene.

Here a group of workmen goes by, the sun glinting on blue coat, purple stockings, a rust-colored jersey. There two girls pass, arm in arm, clad in warm golden-brown. A low bullock cart rumbles over the cobbles. A pause, and it is followed by a little green-painted donkey cart driven by a boy. A little work girl passes next on her way home, carrying her bag-hatless, but with gloved hands, the sun rays catching the bronze of her hair. Now comes child in a brilliant coat.

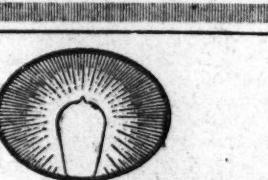
They all pass peacefully by and, as the sun sinks lower and lower, I, too, leave the quiet parapet where I have been leaning and watching and pass over the bridge, leaving the river in its silent beauty to await the oncoming of the night and the stars.

Secrets of Salisbury Plain

When Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley took charge of the excavations at Stonehenge about two years ago, antiquaries felt that a new world of discovery might shortly be opened. For many months skilled workers were engaged upon the site. Certain fallen stones were restored to their original position and leaning stones made perpendicular—a matter demanding elaborate construction of wooden prongs and cranes. But the real interest hung round the excavator's pick. Now one can sum up the results by saying that the conundrum of Stonehenge is greater even than before.

There are evidences of three different periods in the laying-out of the great temple, the most remarkable discovery being traces of an earlier circle of foreign stones. The monoliths were carried thither in the rough and unskillful manner, the stones being set in the ground on the spot, as countless clipping stones are now identified as of the same geological formation as the mountains of Pembrokeshire, more than 150 miles distant. Were the great monoliths originally bowlders? Or did human hands transport them all those miles across rivers and over the hills of South Wales? By what mode of primitive conveyance? For what purpose? These are secrets which the lonely silences of Salisbury Plain will perhaps guard forever.

The first cost is practically the last



"Don't shoot the piano pounder. He is doing the best he can."

THIS sign appeared in a dance hall of the far West.

Its crude and homely appeal is understood by all.

Translated and transplanted we rear it here in Greater Boston as applying to Edison Service.

*The Edison Electric
Illuminating Company of Boston*

Touring Car \$1085 Roadster \$1030 Sedan \$1920 Coupe \$1715
Panel Business Car \$1320 Screen Business Car \$1120
Delivered

HENSHAW MOTOR CO.
DODGE BROTHERS,
MOTOR CARS

HARD COAL PROFITS SAID TO BE HUGE

Public's Refusal to Buy Stocks
Has, However, Placed Heavy
Cost of Carrying Unsold An-
thracite on the Distributor

The following article has been prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by a close observer of the situation respecting anthracite coal, who has written authoritatively for the business and financial press, and here sheds new light on the causes of present high prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania— The Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in the heart of the hard coal region, attributes the failure of the public to purchase anthracite to a belief that there will be a recession from high prices and to the inability of individuals and manufacturers to pay for supplies in advance of actual needs. Lack of employment and lower wages interfere with domestic consumers filling their cellars with anthracite at prices double the normal rate. Somewhat similar conditions operate in like manner as to manufacturers. Business has been dull and taxes are high, so that mill owners have not ready money to stock up with fuel as they had when prices of coal were normal.

When anthracite sold at one-half of the present asking price, householders were accustomed to fill their cellars with anthracite during the spring and summer months and thus fully prepare for fuel needs for the following autumn and winter. Manufacturers did likewise. Vacant lots would be stocked full of coal bought at comparatively low prices. In this way consumers lifted from the anthracite operators the burden of carrying stocks of coal through spring, summer and early fall. The coal, having been marketed, was promptly paid for and the proceeds passed into the treasures of the anthracite operators.

Now the coal remains unmarketed, and the burden of carrying many millions of tons rests upon the operators instead of being distributed among many thousands of consumers scattered throughout numerous states. Probably the anthracite now carried by the operators amounts to \$300,000,000, based upon the arbitrary values fixed by the operators.

By demanding prices much higher than war prices at a time when every other commodity has receded towards normalcy, the operators have unwittingly brought about a revolution among buyers of hard coal. Anthracite is now bought by the single ton as it may be needed, instead of being stored in quantities sufficient to meet requirements of several months.

Realizing that they stand upon very dangerous ground, the operators maintain an expensive publicity bureau for the purpose of feeding out propaganda to the newspapers, many of which incessantly publish it to the detriment of their readers and the general public. Skilled statisticians are employed to compile, compute and twist figures in all sorts of fantastic ways, to prove the good intentions of the anthracite operators. Students of economics and writers of ability are employed to present at all times, before the public, the interests of the operators. But almost no source whatever is anything offered to combat the anthracite propaganda.

Recently this publicity bureau issued what purported to be a list of the operators comprising the policies committee. Fourteen men are named, but most of them are simply "buffers" or shock absorbers. Behind them are the operators or owners of the anthracite carriers. The group of responsible anthracite operators is comprised of some of the wealthiest men in the country, some of them having incomes of from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 or more annually. They exercise a monopolistic control of their product.

One hobby of the publicity bureau is to issue statements showing the high cost of mining anthracite. The force of all figures thus presented and the potency of all arguments made to justify the high prices demanded for anthracite, fall because of the huge profits made by the coal companies and the coal-carrying railroads. In one year the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad paid dividends aggregating 76 per cent. For many years it paid regular dividends of 20 per cent, and now it is giving to its shareholders a big stock dividend, which in turn will exact cash dividends, and thus help to hide enormous profits by spreading them over a larger surface.

Coal sales companies were created by the anthracite group of capitalists without advancing one dollar of fresh capital. They simply gave to themselves, without cost, shares in the new sales companies, by a bit of finagling, and in turn these new shares are now exacting an additional toll from all consumers of anthracite.

The millionaire group of anthracite operators have gone beyond all bounds. When Senator Calder of New York introduced a bill at Washington to curb their rapaciousness, many of the leading chambers of commerce sent resolutions to Washington asking their representatives to kill the Calder bill. This was done at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the excuse being a fear that passage of the Calder bill would prove an opening wedge which would be disturbing to big business. Now, on the verge of winter, the coal situation has come to a distressing stage.

Retailers Lose Money

Coal Dealer Says Buyers' Strike Has Been Expensive for Trade

BOSTON, Massachusetts— To a representative of the Boston News Bureau, a prominent coal man in this city gave the following interview:

"This is probably the worst summer

season in a decade or more for coal distributors. Never have we had more coal in our bins and never has the public held off from purchasing for its winter requirements as it has this year. A much larger percentage of consumers than ever before has no coal whatever in the cellar and it could be easily productive of a dangerous situation. As for retail coal dealers, they have lost money, and it will take a cold winter to give them reasonable profits for the 12 months' operations.

"Why is the public withholding its purchases? Perhaps there are two reasons: a high price and lack of ready money. Coal is undeniably too high compared with other commodities. But the high price is none of the retailer's doing. The cost of producing a ton of coal today is about the highest in the history of the trade. One of the biggest factors, outside of high labor cost, which must remain high until April 1, 1922 at least, when the present wage contract expires, is the unsalability of the smaller sizes of anthracite.

"The public is not aware of the large percentage of buckwheat and bird's-eye coal out of a gross ton which cannot be sold at the present time because there is no market for it. This coal competes with soft coal for which the market has been dull all year, and which is very cheap. This small-sized anthracite, resulting from the breaking up of lump coal, is accumulating in mountainous heaps near the various Pennsylvania mines. This loss can only be compensated for by a higher price for the stove and nut sizes.

"There is nothing now to justify the public waiting for lower prices. In fact, I don't see how we can avoid higher prices. The coal operators have advanced wholesale prices since April 1 of this year 50 cents a ton to \$1.80 and \$1.50 at the mine, and now the State of Pennsylvania has levied a tax of 2 per cent, while soon another tax of 2½ per cent under mine cage law, will become operative. These taxes are not yet reflected in wholesale prices, but we are expecting notices of an advance at any time. Today we are paying \$4.72 a ton freight, plus government tax, against \$2.50 before the war, and we see no chances for lower freight rates."

SENATORS OPPOSE REVENUE BEER TAX

Finance Committee Will Flatly
Reject the Calder Amendment
in Revision of Fordney Bill,
Prohibition Leaders Decide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia— Except for disposition of the proposed amendments covering a manufacturers' sales tax and a tax on 2.75 per cent beer, the Senate Finance Committee virtually completed its revision of the Fordney Revenue Bill late yesterday.

Owing to the absence of Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, and Franklin M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, the ranking Democratic member, the final vote on the bill was postponed until next Wednesday, the day Congress reassembles.

The written copy of the bill will be placed before the committee probably on Monday, subject to slight changes, and the bill will be ready for formal introduction in the Senate on the opening day of the session. Along with it, the Republican members will file the majority report in favor of the Administration's tax plan, the Democratic members being given opportunity to file a minority report later.

When the Finance Committee meets this morning, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, will move

for a record on his amendment providing for a tax of \$5 a barrel on 2.75 per cent beer and a tax of \$6.42 on rum. Prohibitionists, who declare the proposal of Senator Calder is clearly unconstitutional, forecast its flat rejection by the committee.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, then will follow with a motion to substitute for the Administration's revenue bill his own, broad program for a manufacturers' sales tax. It is said that his motion also will be defeated by a decisive majority.

Upon the appeals of patent medicine manufacturers the committee reconsidered its former action and eliminated the 2 per cent tax on these medicines. The tax on fountain syrups was reduced from 10 to 7½ per cent.

The committee agreed to the House provision giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and with the consent of the taxpayer, to settle all tax claims.

It also adopted the House provisions establishing a tax simplification board with instructions to report a more simplified system of taxation.

GRAPE DAY FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California— Fully 15,000 persons attended the 14th annual Grape Day festival at Escondido, near here, recently. A street parade, replete with numerous floats displaying the products raised in Escondido and its vicinity, band concerts, street dancing, exhibits of cattle, American Indian games, concessions of all sorts and the free distribution of 10 tons of grapes were the principal features of the big celebration.

FARM LOAN BOND OFFERING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

An offering of federal farm loan bonds will be made about October 1, Secretary Mellon said yesterday. The issue, which will be in accordance with the general plan of financing the federal land banks, will bear 5 per cent interest. It is expected that the issue will amount to at least \$40,000,000.

RIVER OFFERS COAL SUPPLY

Bed of Susquehanna Said to
Contain Much Anthracite That
Can Be Cheaply Salvaged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland— The announcement that there is in the bed of the Susquehanna River enough coal to supply the domestic consumption of Baltimore for the next 100 years, comes at a time when the coal situation and anticipation of the trial of members of the Baltimore Coal Exchange are very much to the fore.

A survey which is being made of the deposits in the Susquehanna suggests that this coal, which is now being used by several large manufacturing plants in Baltimore, may offer the solution of one phase of our economic problem.

The coal which is at the bed of the Susquehanna can be sold, according to the statement of experts, at retail for between \$3 and \$4 a ton. This offers quite a decrease in the prevalent price of \$16 which has been established by the dealers who combined to keep the retail price up.

The Susquehanna project has appealed strongly to many business men of Baltimore, and plans are now under way for marketing this coal for domestic purposes on an extensive scale. Officials of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., who have charge of the coal deposits behind the Holtwood dam, recently undertook to make arrangements with a large hauler of anthracite in Baltimore. The price quoted this dealer ranged, according to the amount which he might be able to handle, from \$1.25 to \$20 cents a ton. This dealer, however, refused the offer and was later found to be one of those indicted by the grand jury on the charge of being in a combination in restraint of trade.

The indictments have made it difficult to find Baltimore a distributor for the coal, but it is now known that the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. is working on definitely outlined plans for putting it on the Baltimore market for domestic use.

The coal, which is known as "river coal," is not of the usual stove size, and the gates, flue, and damper arrangements of domestic ranges would probably have to be adjusted to its use. It is used however, to a great extent by the people of Harrisburg and towns along the Susquehanna. Originally washed down from Pennsylvania collieries on the upper banks, this coal now lies in the bed of the river in shoals, many of which are visible above the surface at periods of low water.

Operators Deny Charges

Eager for Mingo Inquiry, Labor Committee's Chairman Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia— Through Harry Olmsted, chairman of the Labor Committee, the coal operators of the Williamson, West Virginia, field, charged yesterday that statements to President Harding this week by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, misrepresent industrial conditions in that field.

The only reason that the operators advised a postponement of the investigation of the West Virginia conditions by the Senate subcommittee, Mr. Olmsted stated, is that the attorneys who have been appearing before the subcommittee are now engaged in the trials in Mingo County, and necessarily cannot appear in two places at the same time. Otherwise, the operators are just as anxious as Mr. Lewis and his associates that the inquiry of the Kenyon committee proceed without delay.

"Mr. Lewis must know," continued Mr. Olmsted, "that except by a very wide stretch of authority, the Senate committee which has the investigation in charge, cannot extend its inquiry into the counties of Logan, McDowell and Mercer, where Mr. Lewis says government is carried on by the Baldwin-Felts guards. The Senate resolution calls for an investigation of conditions in Mingo and Pike counties."

The operators' spokesman declared that the United Mine Workers had their chance to show up the employment of Baldwin-Felts guards during the opening days of the investigation in Washington, "but utterly failed to do so."

"It ill becomes Mr. Lewis to say that government has broken down in West Virginia," he stated. "The only time its authority has been assailed was when Mr. Lewis' organization took up arms against the tax collectors."

Mr. Olmsted further pointed out that the miners of Williamson field feel no sense of persecution. "The 5000 workmen in the field have asked the Senatorial committee to permit their contractual relations with the operators to stand as they are," Mr. Olmsted said. "They have further asked the committee to make no finding that will require them to become members of the United Mine Workers of America."

KENTUCKIANS WARNED AGAINST KU KLUX

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky— The Board of Public Safety yesterday "served notice on all citizens to remain away" from a proposed meeting of the Ku Klux Klan tomorrow night, and warned owners of public halls not to rent their places to the organization.

"Should any attempt be made to hold the meeting in defiance of this order," the board's announcement says, "any person who attempts to attend it will be regarded as an unpatriotic citizen and a law violator and will be dealt with accordingly."

Detailed methods to be employed in

stopping the meeting were not disclosed.

Published statements, several days ago, attributed to an unknown member of the Klan, said it had 6000 pledged members in Louisville. Following closely on that announcement, Mayor Smith declared that he would use every lawful means to prevent the organization of a Klan in Louisville. Full page advertisements in a morning paper announced that a Rev. Ridley would address a mass meeting on Sunday on the purposes of the Klan and this brought the subject of an issue.

IMMIGRATION LAW NOW RESTRICTING

Commissioner-General Declares
Percentage Restriction Has
Justified Itself—First Prob-
lems of Application Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts— Operating as a distinct benefit in preventing added complication of the present unemployment situation, the new Dillingham immigration restriction law is now really restricting, declared W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, in an interview yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the United States Immigration Service headquarters at East Boston. Mr. Husband pointed out that, although the excess over quotas admitted in June to be subtracted from the total yearly quotas was about 11,000, this figure was reduced to 633 for July was about the same for August and is now coming into accord with the terms of the law.

"It was, of course, inevitable that mechanical and administrative difficulties would come with the application of the new law," Mr. Husband said. "Practically all of the problems of detail have now been met or have worked themselves out. In fact, it seems already apparent that the system of percentage restriction of immigration has proved to be sound."

The bulk of the immigration at present, the Commissioner-General said, is composed of dependents of those already established in this country. He did not assign any reason for this other than that their home countries are exercising the passport jurisdiction to retain workers and to allow those whose economic contribution is slight, and who may possibly become dependents on the public, to leave the country.

Passport Regulation

Austria and Bulgaria answer that the question has been settled for them by the Peace Treaty, which regulates the extent of their defensive establishments. Fourteen governments accepted the proposition with only such conditions as have been indicated above. These are Bolivia, China, Guatemala, Australia, Canada, Belgium, Great Britain, New Zealand, India, Italy, Holland, Chile, Denmark and Norway.

Spain, Japan and Roumania have given answers which, though evasive, indicate unmistakable agreement with the purpose of the appeal. The Japanese answer is typical of the present situation:

"It is the earnest desire of the Japanese Government that an agreement should be reached between all states for the simultaneous reduction of their armaments, in accordance with the spirit of the League of Nations and with a view of maintenance of peace throughout the world. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the Council of the League, by virtue of the provisions of the Covenant, is closely studying plans for disarmament, the Japanese Government does not consider that it would be advisable to take any action upon the recommendation of the Assembly until these plans have been completed."

South Africa Objects

The seven states refusing to give the solicited promise are South Africa, Brazil, France, Finland, Poland, Greece and Jugo-Slavia. South Africa points out that its sudden acquisition of international status and the withdrawal of the imperial defense forces as well as the presence of a native population outnumbering the Europeans by 1 to 1, form conditions so exceptional that it will be impossible to regulate it with the Union Government to determine what its defensive requirements during the next few years may be.

"The government of the Republic," says the French reply, "desires to point out that this reply should in no way be interpreted as signifying an intention to elude the obligations laid down in the Covenant. The government of the Republic, on the contrary, desires to point out that, faithful to the principles laid down in the third resolution voted at Geneva, it has entered resolutely upon the path of reduction of armaments, as is proved by the draft bill which it has brought in to reduce the term of military service, in spite of the very heavy military charges imposed upon it by international obligations and considerations of national safety."

Twenty-two governments are still to be heard from.

Proposed Amendment

"The proposed amendment to set a minimum of 1300 immigrants a year from any country is designed mainly to evade the Prohibition Act, or otherwise to set it aside.

"I have not been able honestly to advise former service men that there is much likelihood of the passage of the bonus law, unless some new source of revenue is uncovered," explained Mr. Brennan. "There seem to be insuperable objections to increasing the subjects of taxation with one exception, beer and light wines. We, particularly, who live close to the boundary line of Canada, realize that it is almost hopeless to try to enforce the prohibition law adequately."

"Although the Province of Ontario

has been dry for almost two months, Canadian liquor is still flooding Detroit and other parts of Michigan. The government and state are spending large sums of money in attempting to stem the tide of liquor, but despite the efforts of many conscientious officials their task seems to be hopeless. There is also the great evil of so-called 'home brew' and other intoxicants prepared under conditions which make them a positive menace to the public health."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia— Despite the probable rejection by the Senate Finance Committee of the Calder amendment to the revenue bill providing for a tax on 2.75 per cent beer, leaders among the liquor forces in the House of Representatives are planning a determined campaign to legalize light wines and beer under the guise of compensating veterans of the world war.

Announcement was made yesterday by Vincent M. Brennan (R.), Representative from Michigan, that he intends to introduce such a bill after Congress reconvenes next week, for the purpose of raising \$1,000,000,000 or more toward a bonus for the veterans.

Other members of the House, who wish to undermine the Volstead act, are planning to introduce similar bills, which prohibition leaders declare would be in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Brennan said he was impressed

by the demand among his constituents

in Detroit for Congress to legalize beer, and expected strong support for his bill from the veteran organizations of the country. Many of the leaders in the veteran organizations, however,

have come out against any proposal to raise bonus revenue through attempts to evade the Prohibition Act, or otherwise to set it aside.

NEW YORK EFFORT FOR ENFORCEMENT

Liquor Smuggling Campaign From Canada and Wet Activities Rouse Citizens of Malone to Start Nation-Wide Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Activities of the wet, directed toward breaking down the prohibition laws, have aroused the dry leaders to accept their challenge and to launch a nation-wide campaign for law enforcement on Sunday at Malone, New York, one of the chief locations on the underground liquor railroad from Canada to the United States.

Some of the things which have prompted the drys to begin this drive are:

Formation of beer and wine organizations in all parts of the country; the recent filibuster in Congress to prevent passage of the anti-beer bill; open attempts to weaken the Volstead Law so as to make the Eighteenth Amendment inoperative; the wet's avowed intention to work for the repeal of the amendment; incessant operations of bootleggers; steps toward combining the 27 wet organizations; indications that the wet campaign is abundantly financed and intensified in its efforts to recruit individual citizens for nullification.

Public Opinion Sought

The dry leaders hold that these and other indications of the wet attack are based on fraudulent claims, and they insist that fraud must be faced with fact. Speaking of the many petitions now floating about, and the "ballot boxes" which are put in public places, Rollin O. Everhart, of the Anti-Saloon League, said:

"Granting that much of the alleged stuff that these organizations are professing to find is sheer fraud, collections of names have been under such circumstances, and compiled in such ways as largely to represent no sentiment, no actual votes, and no real political power, if these names are allowed to be pressed upon the attention of men in public life, and the friends of prohibition think it enough merely to sit tight, say and do nothing, and let events take care of themselves, nothing can prevent public representatives from beginning to assume that whatever measure there is of decreased prohibition, actively flanked by increased liquor activity, may be safely interpreted as indicating public change. If the Anti-Saloon League be not maintained, not only in its ordinary scope and vigor, but in increased ability to focus public opinion upon representatives, the headway made by these bogus liquor schemes will ultimately attain enormous or otherwise very intelligent, but at the present moment quite somnolent, citizen."

Center of Conspiracy

William H. Anderson says of the new dry campaign:

"The drys have held their fire until the wet have proved that the fight is not over. We have no choice except to take up their challenge. We do not carry the burden of starting a new fight. The illicit liquor traffic, which has never admitted itself beaten, has forced the people of this State and the nation to take up the cudgels in defense of their right to legislate it out of business. The hardest phase of the fight has just begun."

New York State is considered to be the center of the bootlegging conspiracy, the headquarters for the liquor dealers' campaign against enforcement. It is logical that this should be the starting point for the anti-nullification campaign. The fight will be launched up-state as a backfire against the activities of the New York City liquor interests.

The church people of Malone and near-by towns and cities which have been made avenues for automobiles laden with Canadian whisky and beer are disgusted with the lawlessness to which their communities have been subjected by bootleggers who have flock over the border.

These churches have thrown open their pulpits to Anti-Saloon League speakers who will appear in them on Sunday, bringing a message of the new phase of the prohibition fight. They will outline the national and state plans for law enforcement and will call upon all citizens, whether they formerly believed in prohibition or not, to join in the movement to support honest enforcement officials to take an active and definite stand against lawlessness and to demand that an end be made to bootlegging.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO DECREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Improvement in the unemployment situation in Chicago is shown in the report sent to President Harding for use at the coming unemployment conference by the Federal Employment Bureau for this district. The number of unemployed in Chicago is conservatively placed at 124,584, which is lower than any recent estimate.

The figures on which the estimate is based show the following number of workers idle in various branches of industry: Food and kindred products, 75,000; textiles and their products, 38,000; iron and steel and their products, 30,000; lumber and its manufacture, 8,000; leather and its finished products, 150; paper and printing, 5,200; building trades, 12,284; chemical and allied products, 2,000; stone, clay and glass products, 800; metals and metal products other than iron and steel, 5,400; tobacco manufacture, 800; vehicles for land transportation, 4,800; railroad repair shops, 7,900; miscellaneous in-

dustry, including mercantile and commercial, 50,000; total, 124,584.

Improvement throughout the State is shown in the report of the advisory board of the Illinois Free Employment Bureau, based on reports from the 11 employment offices in the State. The report states:

"The deduction to be made from this report would be that a return to normal conditions is taking place. The peak of unemployment was reached in January, 1921, according to the records, and aside from a slight reduction in May and June, industrial conditions show a continual improvement.

"In February the ratio dropped to 361 applications for each 100 places open, in March to 218, and in April to 203.8. May showed an increase to 220 and the June figure was 240.5, but for July the surplus had been reduced to 216.8. The August report shows only 215.6 persons registered for each 100 places open."

NEW HEALTH MOVE DRAWS OBJECTIONS

Parents Resent the Compulsory Practice of Student Nurses on the School Children of Berkeley—Legal Question Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested here because of the engagement of the public health unit of the University of California for nursing work in the public schools. From 25 to 30, apparently a much larger number than required, are allowed to get part of their training leading to university credits by work among the public school children and their families, both in and out of school hours. The opposition to this "overplus of nursing," as it is termed by its opponents, is led by Mrs. John F. Johnston.

Mrs. Johnston and the half a hundred or more protesting parents who appeared with her before the Board of Education of Berkeley, asked that board to obtain a reconsidered legal opinion from Ezra Decoto, district attorney, following the opinion he already had rendered, stating that the school officials would have to use the nursing unit, provided these nurses from the university—all of them under graduates—were made employees of the city. Prior to the rendering of this opinion, none of the nurses had been so employed by the city or by the Board of Education.

That the nurses now occupy the positions of "cadet teachers," and are receiving no remuneration for their work, though they technically are hired as employees of the city, and are thus violating the school laws, Mrs. Johnston declared in her complaint. She also stated that property used by the nursing unit must be leased by the school officials for that purpose. Mrs. Johnston and the parents who have joined with her in this campaign have declared that they will carry their contention to the courts, before they will submit to this enforced supervision of the health of their children by nurses.

The Board of Education, according to W. B. Herms, its president, is following closely the advice of the district attorney, who is legal adviser to the board, and all steps taken have followed conferences with him. Appointment of six school nurses, in addition to those from the university, to supervise public health activities in the schools was made at a special meeting August 31. All are to give two-thirds of their time to school work, at salaries of \$100 per month, spending the remainder of their time in the Red Cross dispensary of public health service employment.

Mrs. Johnston has issued to the public an outline of the contentions advanced against the methods of nursing and health control in the public schools of Berkeley, and the accompanying discussion of the points at issue, as well as of the history of the case, which has become one of the most important efforts ever made in California to prevent the domination of the children of the public schools by so-called health experts, contrary to the wishes of the parents of the children.

TAXATION OF BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which was expelled from the Dominion Trades Congress by vote of the delegates, held a week's convention here, following that of the Trades Congress. A. R. Mosher, the president, was reelected, and Calgary, Alberta, was chosen as the venue for the next convention, to be held in 1923.

The sessions of the convention were held in camera, and very little information was given out. It was clear, however, from the daily statements which were issued by Mr. Mosher, that the delegates were unanimous on the subject of Canadian autonomy for Canadian Labor, free from the "interference of international unionism, with the proper conduct of business in the interests of Canadian workers." The brotherhood extended its jurisdiction, now that it was free from the restrictions necessarily imposed upon it while it was affiliated with the Trades Congress, to include all classes of railway workers not now in the brotherhood. Authority, also, was given to the executive to affiliate with any railroad federation or cooperative body that might be to the best interests of the organization.

A significant feature of the conference, however, was the passing of a resolution of non-confidence in the newly organized Canadian Labor Party. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That the brotherhood encourage its members to affiliate themselves with a working-class political movement, and that it endeavor to have candidates nominated and elected

CHECK IS SOUGHT ON PROFITEERING

Wisconsin Law Officer Plans Cooperation With Federal Officers in Warfare on Combinations in Restraint of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Three recent events are believed to indicate an early lowering of the prices of necessities, particularly meats. William J. Morgan, Attorney-General of Wisconsin, has returned from Washington with the assurance of the Department of Justice that it will cooperate with the State of Wisconsin in its proposed war on Wisconsin price-fixing combinations and combinations in restraint of trade. The cooperation of the federal government and the Government of Wisconsin has been established on the initiative of Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, who invited Mr. Morgan to Washington for a conference. Federal investigators will soon be at work in this State.

An exchange of evidence between the states and the federal government has been planned, says Mr. Morgan. The State will give the federal Attorney-General evidence of combinations entered into in interstate commerce, while the federal agents will provide Wisconsin's chief law officer with evidence of combinations that exist in this State. Mr. Morgan also has completed arrangements with the attorneys-general of surrounding states for cooperation in the battle against price-fixing combinations. The last Legislature gave Wisconsin's Attorney-General backing in the coming fight by appropriating \$10,000 for enforcement and broadening the scope of the State's anti-trust laws.

The Women's Fair Price League has decided to ask the common council to establish in Milwaukee a price council similar to that now being conducted in Chicago. Russell Poole, director of the Chicago organization, will be requested to come to this city to explain the methods used in Chicago in attempt to lower the cost of living. Mrs. Frank F. Howe, president of the fair price league, says the publication of fair prices by the Chicago council, has proved of great benefit in the warfare on profiteering.

The fair price league has arranged for a public meeting in Milwaukee on October 1, when representatives of the business interests and the housewives will discuss the price situation. The Meat Council of Milwaukee has been formed by market men and packers with a view of improving methods of distribution, to develop better trade relations, and to effect economies for the benefit of the consumer. Joseph F. Seng, the president, says the council purposes, by careful study and research, to improve methods of merchandising so that retail costs will be lowered.

"By gathering and disseminating correct information concerning refrigeration, cutting, delivery, cost accounting and other retail problems, we hope to bring about an actual benefit to the consuming public," he said. "We mean to see that the housewife shall be given the facts about meat as a food, also correct and timely information concerning the meat situation, so that she may govern her buying accordingly."

RAILWAYMEN FAVOR AUTONOMY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WOODSTOCK, Ontario—The most recent turn of events in the North Oxford by-election campaign is the naming by the Liberals of a party candidate and the prediction that the Labor Party and the United Farmers will succeed in the selection of a joint candidate. The Conservatives will not contest the riding. The contest is important on account of the fact that, if the Drury Government loses the seat, it will practically have no majority at all in the Legislature, and E. C. Drury, the Premier, himself expressed the hope that this might not happen. He is anxious that events should not make an early appeal to the people necessary. The support to be given the Farmer candidate by the Labor Party in the provincial by-election must, it is understood, be returned by the Farmers in behalf of a Labor candidate in the forthcoming Dominion general election. The Liberals named W. W. Day of East Missouri as their candidate.

An interesting feature in connection with the situation is the prediction made at the convention by Principal Waring of Woodstock Baptist College to the effect that the Liberal Party in Ontario would soon disintegrate under the leadership of Hartley Dewart and that a new Liberal Party would arise and that Ernest Drury, the present Premier, and leader of the Farmers Party, would be the leader of the Liberals. The prediction has caused speculation as well as amusement.

who have backbone and courage enough to vote in the interests of the workers." This directly ignores the party formed at the instance of the Trades Congress delegates previously, and indicates that the brotherhood does not consider the founders of the party sufficiently representative of the workers' movement.

WOMEN WIN FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Old-Time Politicians Lose Their Hold in Election in Connecticut City for Municipal Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—Discussing agricultural problems at the New York State Fair here, Nathan L. Miller, Governor of the State, said that he considered Labor and farmers' organizations necessary, but that their only justification was economic, that they were hostile to American institutions when they attempted to exert political power which would result to their own advantage. He added that although more than one-half the population of the State resided in cities and manufacturing towns, better cultivation of the soil was helping to balance the drift between urban and rural populations.

The new charter provides for the election of five members of the council by a majority vote. Only one candidate secured a sufficient number of votes to attain this majority. That he did and that the old type of office seekers were not successful in getting majority votes was due, the politicians say, to the women's vote.

The lone successful candidate is Lucius E. Whiton, a manufacturer, who had twice failed in mayoralty contests because both parties machine combined to beat him. Mr. Whiton had served in the state Legislature, where he made a remarkable record as the author of constructive legislation and where he stood solidly against machine politics, liquor interests and big business. He was the sponsor for measures remedying working conditions.

Under the old charter with many council members and officeholders to wield influence it was practically impossible for voters, who appreciated a candidate of Mr. Whiton's ability, to elect him to office. The vote of the women was the force which made it possible to overwhelm the old line politicians and secure the new council-manager form of charter.

In the last election it was demonstrated that the politicians showed their full strength. Now, it is declared, it will be easier for the Good Government forces to name men and women, who, with the help of the women voters, can be elected, as the women voters, can be elected, as the Good Government nominees, though lacking the necessary formal majorities, gained the largest number of votes. The mere hopelessness of many opposing candidates will eliminate them at the next election.

"The State not only permits but encourages cooperation among producers, but the public will suffer from the abuse of the power to cooperate, and such abuse will inevitably defeat the very purpose of cooperation. The goal to be attained is plain. Wasteful and obsolete methods must be eliminated.

"Goods must be standardized so that the producer may receive adequate compensation for exactly what he sells and the purchaser will know exactly what he is buying. Storage facilities must be provided so that the farmer may do what every successful business has to do—finance himself over periods of plenty and apply business methods to the marketing of his products.

Transportation Problems

The problem of transportation more directly involves the exercise of state power, and the State is already doing much in that field. The auto truck is more and more becoming the means of short transportation. Already we have a system of highways which we are rapidly making more perfect, and which will provide a direct means of transportation between the producer and the consumer.

"These improvements will serve to bring the best markets in the world to the very doors of our farmers. The great city of New York should be such a market, but at present it is one of the poorest, due to excessive terminal charges, costs of rehandling and waste of product caused by frequent gluts resulting from our obsolete marketing methods or lack of method.

"At last we have made a start toward the improvement of terminal conditions in the port of New York. Against the opposition of ignorant provincialism and selfishness we have at last succeeded, by the joint action of the two states of New York and New Jersey, in the creation of a port

COOPERATION IN MARKETING URGED

New York Governor, Addressing Gathering at State Fair, Points Out Need of Economic Distribution of Products of Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

KINGSTON, Rhode Island—Appealing to the people of Rhode Island to support President Harding in his disarmament negotiations and to give the Administration every bit of loyalty and support possible "that we may ward off every enemy of mankind," Thomas R. Marshall, former vice-president of the United States, addressed a large gathering at the Kingston fair. Governor San Souci also was a speaker.

"I am not here to apologize for the League of Nations," said Mr. Marshall. "I voted for it. But my countrymen, something must be done to give this country assurance that the great wars must cease. The people are now paying more for past wars than their food, meat and clothing cost."

Mr. Marshall said that one of the greatest issues before the people of the United States today is the rehabilitation of those ideals upon which the nation was founded.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Gov. John M. Parker has sent a special message to the Legislature urging the passage of legislation for the suppression of the bootlegger and illicit manufacturer of liquors and declaring that "blind tigers" must be eliminated. The message follows:

"Reports received by me from many parishes indicate a deplorable condition due to illicit stills, the sale of 'white lightning' and other intoxicants, and the 'blind tiger' who plies his trade brazenly and whose victims number many youths of tender age. This traffic brings misery to many homes and adds an enormous expense annually to our overburdened taxpayers. Just as I am opposed to the Volstead act, equally strong am I in favor of laws to put the 'blind tiger' out of business by both fine and jail sentences, and, believing the case urgent, I submit it for your consideration and action."

district and a port authority to work out a plan of improving the terminal facilities in what is now the port of New York."

New Outlets Provided

Pointing out the possibilities of the Barge Canal as a carrier of farm produce to this city, Governor Miller continued:

"With the motor truck, with proper terminal facilities and public markets, I am unable to perceive why farm products cannot be shipped directly to the point of distribution to the consumer at a reasonable cost and freed from the burden of excessive terminal charges.

"We must find means of improving our system and methods so as to stabilize conditions and prevent gluts and shortages, with their attendant waste and fluctuations of price, from which the speculator alone profits at the expense of both producer and consumer. This does not necessarily mean the elimination of the middleman. He has been necessary in the past, but it does mean the elimination of waste of both product and effort."

STEPS URGED AGAINST LIQUOR ELEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

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REDUCING WAGES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Reductions Have Been Made in Two Stages, and Many Thousands of Workers Must Accept Another Wage Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The wages position in Great Britain at the beginning of September was exceptionally interesting. Several agreements arrived at in the middle of the summer provided for reductions in two stages. The second cut was fixed in most cases for September, so that some hundreds of thousands of workers are now about to suffer a further loss of income.

One of the most notable events is the first revision of the war bonus in the civil service. This is based on the fall of prices during the past six months, and the reduction will range from 10 per cent of the bonus for salaries up to £500 a year to 20 per cent for salaries up to £1,000. Among other reductions already agreed upon, the dock workers will lose a second £1 a day of the £6 minimum awarded by Lord Shaw's court last year, making the new minimum 12s.

Up to the end of August wage reductions affecting over 5,000,000 workers amounted to just under £3,000,000 a week and during September this amount will be considerably increased. Meanwhile employers in various industries are announcing that the reductions agreed upon during the past two or three months are insufficient to enable them to recapture such foreign orders as are becoming available with the slight revival in trade. The engineering and shipbuilding industries provide the most notable example. In the late spring the shipbuilding workers accepted, after a ballot vote, a reduction of 6s. a week in two installments. The employers had demanded much more but agreed to a compromise when the skilled workers threatened to strike.

A Temporary Settlement

In the engineering trade, as former articles in *The Christian Science Monitor* have shown, the negotiations took a different course. The employers insisted that the Ministry of Munitions' wage time 12½ per cent bonus on gross earnings must come off, in addition to a wage reduction of 6s. per week, and they pressed this to the point of posting lockout notices when the terms were rejected by an overwhelming vote. The intervention of the Minister of Labor on the eve of the lockout brought about a temporary settlement, under which it was agreed to reduce wages by two installments of 6s. each, and to review the question of the 12½ per cent in September. It was arranged that a special conference should be arranged for this purpose, but the subsequent declaration of the government that the war would be officially terminated in September gave the matter a different aspect, because the original order which created the bonus provided specifically that it was to be a war-time payment only, and that it would cease at the end of the war. Hence the employers now regard themselves as under no obligation to continue the payment of the bonus. They take up precisely the same position as the coal-owners did in regard to the control period agreements between the miners and the government.

Shipbuilders' Attitude

The shipbuilding section of the employers has adopted the same method of dealing with the matter as the coal-owners. They have intimated to the federation of trade unions, representing the shipyard engineers, that the bonus will not be paid in future. Although the union leaders are attempting to negotiate a compromise they realize that the employers are determined to reduce their wage costs still further, and that it will be very difficult to obtain any abatement of the demand. They know only too well that although the more aggressive elements in the unions may try to foment trouble, the use of the strike weapon now would not only fail to save the bonus but would involve the workers in the same misery and loss as the miners suffered.

So far as the engineering trade proper is concerned, it is expected that the employers, having promised a conference discussion, will follow this course. It is just possible, for two reasons, that both groups of employers may agree to accept a cut of part of the bonus in the first instance, in order to avoid trouble. One reason is that if the men did feel resentful that their leaders were overborne, certain orders which are now coming along would be lost. The other is that while wage decisions are reached by federation committees which are not usually influenced by human considerations, many of the individual employers admit the force of the contention of J. R. Clynes, M. P., and others that if employers take advantage of the present weak condition of the trade unions to drive down the workers' standard of life mercilessly, a desire for revenge will grow and manifest itself in action when the conditions are transformed, and the employers would be seriously damaged by a strike.

Manifesto Issued

It is possible, also, that this consideration may influence other smaller bodies of employers in the less important trades who are now talking of the necessity for new reductions in wages. The committee of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed—an influential body which is trying to promote greater harmony between Capital and Labor—suggests that the danger of the policy condemned by Mr. Clynes is a very real one. It has just issued a manifesto urging that a serious effort should be made by responsible leaders on both sides to come

to agreements which by their reasonable character will tend to eliminate rather than increase bitterness.

In this way, the alliance committee suggests, a great step forward can be taken toward the fulfillment of what it regards as the most vital need in British industry today—the cooperation of employers and workers in an intensive endeavor to increase efficiency and to cheapen cost of production by raising output. The attitude of the acting president of the Miners Federation when he urged the mine workers to make the coal industry as efficient as possible is in harmony with the appeal of the Alliance of Employers and Employed, but how far the appeal will influence employers and workers in all industries remains to be seen.

Critical Time Coming

In the coal industry, also, a critical time is approaching. From the present state of the trade it is already clear that when the help from the government grant ceases at the end of September the miners will have to accept another heavy fall in wages, down to the 20 per cent above pre-war level fixed by the new permanent standard. The reason is that in many districts there will be no surplus profits from which to add to the standard wage. Some miners' leaders anticipate in these circumstances that a new wave of discontent may arise, and that it may have an adverse effect on output.

DIFFERENCES SEEN IN SINK FEIN RANKS

Split, However, Was Composed
Between Parties and a Common Ground Was Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Whatever may have been developing in secret in Dublin, little is being made known of the progress of events toward a condition of peace in Ireland, or a resumption of the conditions interrupted by the truce. The executive committee and leaders of Dail Eireann, at the time of writing, have been deliberating upon the terms and conditions, or perhaps it would be better to say proposals, made to them by Mr. Lloyd George with the sanction of his Cabinet.

During the deliberations it is divulging no secret to say that the party was within an ace of a serious rupture between the extremists, who would rebate not a particle of their demand for full Irish independence, as a separate republic, and the more moderate party who, while not accepting Mr. Lloyd George's offer, desired to find in it at least a basis for further negotiation.

Acute Division

So acute did the division become that it is stated that one responsible source went so far as to suggest that the "Republican" discussions had broken down, and that the prospect of agreement was infinitesimal. What would have happened in that case is problematical. A portion at least of the Sinn Fein party would have returned to constitutional nationalism—the party led so long by John Redmond, and so decisively beaten at the election.

The split in Sinn Fein would certainly have shaken its hold upon the country, and while the extremists might have resumed the war, it would have been with much less general support and sympathy, and by that route peace might have been ultimately attained. Matters did not, however, proceed to an actual rupture. The differences were composed, which means that common ground was reached whereupon to build a reply to Mr. Lloyd George.

Hopeful Sign

The continuation of the discussions and deliberations may be regarded as an extremely hopeful sign. There are, however, those who fear that peace will not be reached, and who go so far as to suggest that in the event of a breakdown in the negotiations, plans have been discovered to attack the crown forces by surprise in at least one area. It is reassuring to learn on Mr. Chamberlain's authority, that it was agreed between the Prime Minister and Mr. de Valera that if negotiations broke down, there should be reasonable notice of the termination of the truce.

There are those who think that each side would be afraid to incur the dreadful responsibilities of fresh hostilities. It is true that Mr. de Valera is reported to have told a Dublin audience that if the peace efforts failed, another two years of warfare would bring victory. But one cannot help thinking that, so great would be the world's condemnation, that he and the other leaders will accept what they can obtain peacefully rather than reopen the conflict to gain the little more.

Deals with Moor

Mr. Guerra remarks that he does not mean that this case, so cited, might be applied exactly to Spain and the tribes, and Abd el Krim was not going to be treated just as General Botha was. What he means and what he desires is to put in relief a system, a tendency. What is needed at the present moment, he says, is an accumulation of fighting material in Morocco to restore the damage that has been sustained. "But the determination of the point at which that process of restoration may be considered as successful, and the policy to be followed and functions for those who ought not to forget the English example, an example of a moral victory in which the imperial consciousness was laid upon the conqueror who submitted with a good grace, being converted to collaboration rather than to submission."

In other authoritative quarters it is urged that there must be a change in the methods of dealing with the opposing Moor, whom it has been the custom to regard hitherto as a creature entirely different from any other to be found in the wide range of humanity, and that it is mainly for that reason that Spain has now suffered this severe trial. Over and over again, says one authority, arguments and conduct, strategy and procedure, have been based on an axiom that this is a very irregular war and that, in an entirely different manner from being so, it is necessary to proceed the courses adopted elsewhere, and because of this idea, lessons and warnings which the great war yielded to the world had not been applied.

The Moor was reputed to be an

GREAT BRITAIN AS MODEL FOR SPAIN

Sanchez Guerra Urges Spain, in Her National Perplexity, to Follow the Example of England in the Boer War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In these testing times when the thinking Spaniard finds it most difficult to determine what is best for the country in the matter of Morocco, much attention has been paid to some new utterances by Sanchez Guerra, who is President of the Chamber. Sanchez Guerra is a Conservative, neither very progressive nor otherwise in his general attitude, and is a man of much strength and independence. In his direction of the debates in the Chamber his strong personality, his firmness and his piquant sense of humour with it all, have made him something like ideal for the situation notwithstanding certain strong prejudices that have acted against him. At the outset of the ministerial crisis following upon the Melilla disaster, he declared that Mr. Maura was the only man to take, in hand the reins of government at such a time. But this does not mean that he will be a blind follower of Don Antonio, or that he believes that these present mighty affairs are a one-man show.

In the national perplexity Sanchez Guerra has come forward with a very pertinent and attractive declaration. He asks Spain to follow the example of England in the Boer War over 20 years ago. It is an invitation that is at once impressive with the Spaniard, for every student of social and political conditions and tendencies in Spain knows how the country is attracted by the English model in everything as by a veritable magnet. No great new system is ever started in England but some time after it is adopted in some form, modified or weakened perhaps, in Spain if it is considered advantageous to the country—or to the politicians or the big interests. When Spain is in any new difficulty or perplexity and wishes to know how to do things she turns up the pages describing how it is done in England.

Belief in Anglo-Saxon

The English model is vastly more attractive to Spain than the French or any other; indeed, except in the matter of food and women's attire, the French model does not attract her in the least. After England, it is the American. Spain believes in the Anglo-Saxon as in nothing else, though she often tries to pretend she does not. It is the very essence of her system of national existence and conduct. One has only to spend an hour in her Parliament and perceive the subtle likeness to Westminster, different as are the two chambers, to understand some of the tendencies of the Spanish temperament. It was therefore in a sense natural that in her present gigantic dilemma Spain should look to England for something in the nature of a precedent or an instruction of a helpful character, but it was not clear how it was to be found.

Mr. Guerra has given the indication. He says that in this difficult hour Spain must not permit herself to feel crushed or frightened, nor should she feel that her national dignity has been wounded, nor should she lose her serenity as the result of what has happened in Africa. England, with her enormous power and her economic and belligerent resources, found herself defeated over and over again in the Transvaal. What happened there included capitulations, and the English people, says Mr. Guerra, serenely accepted adversity, persevered with their offensive organization, proceeded to rectify their errors, and triumphed. But at the same time that this military work was being accomplished, Great Britain did not neglect the political, and in this way it was brought about that a year after the war General Botha was acclaimed in London and an equalization of sentiments between conquerors and conquered was reached.

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SOVIETS' STEPS TO AID RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Failing to Devise Means of Famine Relief on Their Own Behalf, Russian Authorities Address a Plea to the Powers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The famine in Russia, which has been dreaded for a long time, has now become a terrible reality. Crops have utterly failed in the provinces of Viatka, Perm, Nizhni Novgorod, Kasan, Ufa, Simbirsk, Penza, Samara, Saratov, Zariazje, and Astrakhan, in a word the most fertile districts of Soviet Russia. In addition to this, crops have failed in the Caucasus, chiefly the Kuban, and in the southeastern provinces of Soviet Ukraine—Kratinoval, Kherson, Tauris and in the Crimea.

In most of the provinces of Central Russia and in White Russia the production of grain has been beneath the average and in places bad. Crops are middling in the districts of Moscow and in the Ural, and only in the western part of the Ukraine and east and north of Petrograd the prospects are somewhat better. The situation is catastrophic, as the crops have failed in the most fertile districts, whilst those provinces where the outlook is not so gloomy have always been dependent on import of grain because of their sterile soil. A good harvest in these provinces cannot, of course, greatly alter the general aspect.

Soviets' Apprehension

Hunger is reigning in Russia, where the food question has already been calamitous before it has become clear that the harvest of this year will be bad owing to the drought. The terrible blow which is now being inflicted on the unfortunate country can bring about results of far-reaching significance. The Soviet paper, the "Pravda," wrote: "The ruin of the crops resulting from the drought in many provinces promises to bring upon the Soviet Republic unheard-of trials. This failure of the crops will bring starvation not only upon human beings but may also lead to a terrible decline of the cattle stocks. For instance, no forage is being available in the Don district, in the province of Stavropol and partly in the Kuban; the cattle are thus likely to perish next winter."

A few days earlier the same paper announced that ruin was threatening a whole series of industries, as the workers were deserting the factories in view of the scarcity of food. So important are the oil wells of Baku for the crippled economics of Soviet Russia the food for the workers there can also not be secured. Another Soviet paper, the "Izvestia," pictures the distress of the population in somber colors. The rind of the trees, sorrel, salsify and turtles have become the food for many people. People are running away to the East everywhere where food can be obtained. Six millions have already left the district on both banks of the Volga.

Migration of People

Russia reminds one now of the epoch of the great migration of people. Millions of peasants emigrate to Siberia. The Soviets try in vain to stop this spontaneous movement, being aware of the disastrous results of the depopulation of the most fertile provinces. More than ever it has become evident that the bureaucratic Soviet machinery is unable to cope with the tremendous difficulties of governing the country after the complete breakdown of its economic life. The authorities are helpless and the various schemes put forward in the Soviet press with the purport to fight the famine are only ridiculous, as, for example, the suggestion which has been made to drive the cattle to the foreland of the Caucasian mountains.

The "Pravda" sees no other remedy than the collecting of the tax in kind "honestly and energetically" for, this Soviet paper contends, "there cannot be any hope to purchase anything abroad for gold." Our gold funds," says the "Pravda," "are limited and melting away. The production of gold is in the worst condition. To rely on purchases abroad would, therefore, be a criminal frivolity."

Conference of Leaders

This desperate position Russia is now crying for help. Now when all

the wisdom of the Soviet legislators is at its end the Soviet authorities are looking out for those social workers who, being anti-communistic, have to wait and see. The Soviet Government has convoked a conference of Communist leaders and of social workers from various parties.

It is the first time since the present government came into power that there may be found sitting together at a conference people like Mr. Kameneff, Mr. Krassin, Mr. Lunatcharski, Mr. Litvinoff and members of the Coalition Cabinet of Mr. Kerensky, as, for instance, Mr. Khabkin and Mr. Prokhorovitch, the president of the Second Duma; Mr. Golovin, the former Minister of Finance, Mr. Kutier, the famous social-revolutionary, Vera Figner; Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, the daughter of the great writer; Professor Bulgakov; Mrs. Ruskova, and others. The speakers from both the Communist and anti-Communist camp declare that the committee to fight the famine, which it was decided to establish, should be an unpolitical body.

Appeal Abroad for Help

Meanwhile appeals for help are being made by various Russian organizations abroad. The Right Parties, the Cadets, the Left Parties, the group of industrialists and the financial and commercial circles, the National Council, which has recently been elected in Paris—all of them appeal to the whole civilized world to save Russia from starvation. The Committee of the Russian Zemstvos (self-governing provincial organizations) and Municipalities, which has its headquarters in Germany, has made a proposition to ask the International Red Cross Committee to take this responsible task in their own hands.

There is a strong feeling against the dispatch of food and other supplies to the Soviet authorities without any international control. There is a justified apprehension prevailing among the anti-Bolsheviks that the Soviet Government would provide with those supplies solely the Red Army and their supporters, to the detriment of the nation. The Russian emigre papers quote a statement of Mr. Kameneff to the effect that if only 20,000 workers of one great factory of the Moscow district are saved "victory will be secured."

The party of the Social Revolutionaries, which has its headquarters and official organ, "Volla Rossii," in Prague, declares that all help is insufficient as long as the present rulers remain in power. The question is, how long will they remain?

IMPROVING NATIVE QUARTERS IN NATAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its South African News Office DURBAN, Natal.—Successful steps are being made by the Durban municipality in their efforts to induce the native to live in properly designed compounds, under corporation control, without in any way restricting the rightful liberty of the native. The idea is not to segregate the natives, but to enable them to live in communion with their own people in areas set aside for that purpose.

Already four eating houses, costing about £11,000 have been built, while premises were bought for a women's hostel at £2,974, and barracks are in course of erection for "ricksh-pullers" which it is estimated will cost £17,000. The location on the eastern Vlei at present accommodates about 140 natives. A new block of buildings has just recently been completed, and improvement has been introduced.

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UNDERSTANDING IS REACHED AT LEIPZIG

Not Only the Prosecution, but Also President of the Court at Trials, Gave Ample Satisfaction to British Viewpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Fundamental differences in the two points of view presented at the recent Leipzig trials of German war criminals certainly did not prevent both sides from acquiring, in their personal intercourse with one another, a certain understanding and even a certain respect for their adversaries. The Germans obviously became convinced that on the side of Great Britain nothing more than justice and fair play were demanded, while the Englishmen, who had not all been satisfied on the point at the outset, learned by experience that the Germans certainly intended (in the face of difficulties which had to be admitted as considerable) to abide as best they could by the spirit of the obligations which they had entered into at Versailles.

This, at any rate, was the atmosphere in which the British trials, which were taken first, began. Each case had a certain individuality of its own, which was not without importance. The first two prisoners, for example, were underlings; mere tools and instruments of a higher directive force; and in inflicting them the prosecution was really indicting the system and not the individual. They had been taught to answer, in a way which would not have otherwise occurred to them, the question put to a German prison-camp sentry: "What is the use of the butt of a rifle?"

Individual at Fault

The next case was the atrocious one of Flavy-le-Martel; but here the individual and not the system was primarily at fault.

Finally there were the submarine cases. The chief criminal being absent, the two subordinate officers who were up for trial maintained a stony silence and their personal motives could not be clearly established. The system here was at fault, but the individuals had made (or so it seemed) a tragic blunder in good faith, and had then fallen into a panic at the discovery of their mistake, and tried to cover it by crime. Clearly the special peculiarities of these different cases demanded a certain differentiation in their treatment, if justice was to be served.

Moral Complexity

The British cases were, generally speaking, conducted by the prosecution with an appreciation of their moral complexity and by the defense with a sense of their political significance. As Englishmen, the British delegation could find no serious ground for complaint against the manner in which the case against each of these very different prisoners was conducted; and as lawyers, they were bound to recognize that the trials were governed by legal tenets which differed in many respects from those with which they were themselves familiar.

German law, for example, distinguishes between various degrees of murder and manslaughter, according to the amount of deliberation which precedes the crime. Consequently, if the submarine officers only decided to shoot on the boat full of nurses and founded after they had discovered that the hospital ship carried no munitions and should therefore never (even under their own code of warfare) have been torpedoed, their action resulted from a sudden decision taken in the stress of the moment, which effectively removed their crime from the category of murder under German law. A point of this sort was too subtle for the man in the street who read about these trials in England, but it could not escape the legal minds of those who were watching the trials at Leipzig on his behalf.

German "Realism"

So far as the prosecution was concerned, the legal representatives of Great Britain had no objection to make. The defense, not unnaturally, exposed itself more than once to criticism. A German general of the traditional Prussian type gave an exhibition in the witness box which was of itself an ample confirmation of the allied case. He was not ashamed to give a strictly "logical" justification of that kind of German "realism" which led to the systematic atrocities of the war, of which the court was investigating only a selected few; and his depositions gave such ample confirmation to the thesis of the prosecution that British representatives were more inclined to welcome their outspoken brutality than to protest against their involvement or their political color.

On the other hand, the unexpected introduction of German evidence about the alleged exploits of the "Barlons," which had no bearing on the submarine trials and could not be rebutted at such short notice, led to a sharp, though unofficial, rebuke on the part of the British delegation. Then, as on every other occasion when it became necessary to intervene privately between the sittings of the court, the president himself and the officials of the court and of the German Foreign Office gave a patient hearing to opinions which cannot have been anything but painful to them, and being satisfied of the fairness of the objections raised, adapted the procedure of the court to the suggestions which had been put forward.

Solution Found

Along these lines a solution in every point of difficulty was quickly found; but only because the British representatives had from the first been at pains to establish relations of confidence and frankness between them-

selves and the Germans, and had then adopted the policy of giving immediate and direct expression to the complaints which they had to make, instead of nursing a grievance and letting things slide.

Whether it was wise to have held these trials in this way and at this time at all was quite another question, which it did not fall within the sphere of the British mission to answer. But once granted that the trials had got to be gone through with, not only the prosecution but also the president of the court gave ample satisfaction to the British point of view.

PLIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN EXILES

Most of Those Who Left Country During Revolution Find It Hard to Obtain Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Civil war in Russia drove out about 1,500,000 refugees, the vast majority of whom are now in Europe. A smaller number fled to the Far East, to China, Japan, and Mesopotamia. Lawyers,

judges, clerks, teachers, writers, engineers, in a word, educated professional workers form the mass of the refugees, and their main demand at the moment is the opportunity to work and to travel freely in search of occupation. It is pointed out by the Russian Liberation Committee in London that the refugees are the liberty-loving, intellectual portion of the Russian people who could not and would not submit to the Bolshevik regime.

The refugees are to be found in practically all of the European countries, but in some quarters their experiences are far worse than in others. Huddled in the deserted camp in Gallipoli, in Egypt, in Tuili, and in Constantinople, where there is no opportunity for productive work, they are compelled to depend on charity or else to starve. Wherever possible, it is said, work of any kind is undertaken; officers unload ships, lawyers establish fishing companies; generals' wives are happy to get situations as housemaids. It is, however, extremely difficult for the great majority of the refugees to obtain any work in the centers where they are collected in considerable numbers.

Situation in Constantinople

In the course of a whole year the Labor Exchange of the Russian Zemstvo Union in Constantinople provided situations for 2000 people only. Most of these people were university graduates, whilst the work that was given to them was purely manual, not even skilled labor. In June, 1921, the United Russian Committee, which comprises the Red Cross and the Union of Zemstvos and Towns, issued a communiqué stating that the situation was desperate, and that as French assistance was reaching an end and the funds of the Russian and international benevolent institutions were exhausted 75,000 Russians who were then in Constantinople, on the islands, and in camps at Gallipoli and Tchataldja, were liable to suffer. There was no employment for the refugees and it was practically impossible for them to leave Constantinople, as visas would not be granted, except for return to Soviet Russia.

Several workshops, workmen's associations, and colonies have been founded among the refugees—bootmakers, tailors, carpenters, bookbinders, and mechanics, and such concerns are now established in Turkey, Great Britain, Estonia, Buzeta, on the shores of the Adriatic, and in Paris. In France 200 officers and men of General Yudenich's army are working in the devastated regions, while in Bulgaria, several hundreds of Russians are building railways. A steamer carrying 3500 Russians to Brazil was recently detained at Corsica, when the authorities of the island, seeing the plight of the destitute people, found employment for about 2000 of them.

Agricultural Colonies

The Russian refugees are particularly anxious to do agricultural work and agricultural colonies have been started in Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, and Turkey. Forty-five colonies are at work on the shores of the Bosphorus and 10,000 acres are under cultivation. The initial expenditure required is only £6 to £10 per head but even this is lacking now. Some educated Russians started cultivating literally by hand, but later an American organization provided them with tools. Assistance is rendered to these colonies-in-the-making by some organizations—chiefly the American Red Cross—providing food rations.

A strong plea is being put forward by the Russian Liberation Committee for a concerted international effort in conjunction with Russian organizations, to preserve for Russia her intellectual energetic class which will be necessary later for the true restoration of the country. The British Government has undertaken the care of part of General Denikin's refugees and the American Red Cross has done admirable relief work. The French Government has been feeding some of General Wrangel's refugees and much has been done by the Government of Jugoslavia, where the people treat the Russians as brothers.

There is as yet, however, no general plan of action, and it is felt that unless radical measures are adopted, more especially for providing work, facilitating travel, and colonization, the problem will not be properly solved. Russian organizations are emphatically opposed to repatriation.

The fact that the League of Nations has devoted its attention to the problem is taken to indicate that European governments are beginning to realize the importance of the matter. The appointment of a High Commissioner is under consideration, but the power of the League of Nations is said to be dependent on public opinion.

DRIVERS ACCEPT \$88 A WEEK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers Union has decided to accept a reduction in wages from \$40 to \$38 a week, the new rate to remain in effect until April 1, 1922. The \$2 reduction was accepted by a vote of 342 to 229.

FRANCE'S TIES WITH AUSTRALIA CLOSE

French Consul-General at Sydney Declares Visit of Australian Forces to France Has Established a Lasting Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Four hundred thousand invisible ties bind Australia and France together. Each link represents an Australian soldier who crossed the sea for France.

"It is a service we in France would like to repay," declared Mr. Campana, the French Consul-General, in a stirring speech in Sydney at the celebration of the homeland's national day. "If the time should ever come when the shores of Australia are attacked by an enemy, I and every pollie who fought with me in France would, I am sure, be only too willing once more to put on the light blue uniform and join with the Australian soldier in defending Australia's shores against the enemy."

The occasion upon which France's representative delivered his address was one which evoked enthusiasm. Sydney was celebrating wholeheartedly the great day of its late ally and the tricolor flew out from the flagstaffs of the public offices and fluttered on the roofs of the city's chief buildings. The Union Française were hosts at a luncheon attended by leading citizens of New South Wales and distinguished members of the French community in Australia.

Troops Defended

In his speech the Consul-General warned Australia to beware of German propaganda, of which he had seen several undeniable instances recently in the Commonwealth. As an illustration he recalled the allegations appearing in the Australian press in regard to the conduct of the French black troops in the Army of Occupation in the Rhine Valley. These allegations had been investigated by an American commission and found to be without foundation. The conduct of the black troops was equal to that of the best conducted white soldiers. While expressing his gratitude to the Australian press for putting the facts regarding his country as fully and fairly as possible, he regretted the fact that in the short cable messages there was always the possibility of slight misunderstandings between England and France being unduly exaggerated, as had been the case with the Upper Silesians.

Mr. Campana declared that every one in France recognized with sincere thankfulness that Amiens was saved from devastation by the unflinching determination of the Australian division.

"There is not a single Frenchman who will ever forget that. The civilian population of France realized that in the Australian soldier they had the kindest and most well-behaved soldier that ever came among them, so that in the homes of northern France the memory of the Australian soldier is honored and respected. Since I came to Sydney many Australian soldiers have told me of the pleasant times they had in France. When in the trenches they had difficult and irksome tasks, but they made little of their hardships and spoke with kindly memories of the courteous manner in which they were received into the homes of the French people. Thus on both sides the happiest memories are retained of the visit of the Australians to France. It is a lasting friendship which has been established."

The Shadow of the Tariff

It was probably inevitable that the proposed Australian legislation against dumping and to overcome the effects of depreciated currency in foreign countries should be mentioned with regret on France's Day. France has been buying Australian wool at a fairly heavy cost yet she fears that under the new regulations a barrier may at any time be raised against her own exports to the Commonwealth.

"I am sorry to see that in the new Australian tariff there are a number of discriminations against France and Belgium and Italy," declared the Consul-General. "I do not think there will ever be any big effort to dump French goods in Australia, and I hope that in Melbourne they will have a little more consideration for French friendship. They must not try to shear the French sheep too close; they must really leave a little bit of wool on it."

Mr. E. McTernan, State Attorney-General, said that Australians no longer regarded Frenchmen as foreigners, but gladly welcomed them as citizens. They would be delighted beyond measure to see the open spaces of this great continent filled up by a constant stream of peasants from France, who would be a considerable factor in making Australia the great nation which every Australian wished it to be.

Melbourne is not behind Sydney in showing its regard for its ally. The Victorian capital has set aside a "French week" within which it will attempt to raise £20,000 for the assistance of Villers-Bretonneux, a sacred place to all Australians and the site of the Australian Corps Memorial. Melbourne has adopted the historic little French town and will aim at assisting in reestablishing its rural industries and supplying the poorer households with comforts and necessities.

Exceptionally priced at \$8.75 per pair

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

The Autumn Display of Newly Imported Paris Gowns and Wraps

will be, during the coming week, the dominant feature in the spacious salons on the Third Floor

The collection of new and exclusive creations assembled for the season's inauguration is larger and more elaborate than any shown here for several years; and represents in fuller measure the many interesting developments in the realm of fashion, as interpreted by the reigning French couturiers

There is also a choice selection of Paris Hats

French Hand-made Lace Curtains & Panels

(a special selection, imported this season) all of beautiful quality and actually worth about double the prices quoted:

Hand-made Lacet Arabe Curtains per pair, . . . \$6.75, 9.75 & 11.50

Hand-made Filet Window Panels each, . . . \$10.75, 13.75, 16.00 to 150.00

(Fourth Floor)

Imported

Black Chiffon Velvet

(three thousand yards) of fine quality; very supple and lustrous, and eminently desirable for the fashionable gown or wrap; 39 inches wide

offering unusual value at
\$3.90 per yard

Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention

(First Floor)

Women's Balta

Calfskin Oxfords

in two smart, serviceable Autumn models; one in tan or black, with straight tips and Cuban heels; the other in brown or black, with winged tips and low heels; both styles fashionably perforated.

Exceptionally priced at

\$8.75 per pair

(Second Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Fashionable Autumn Hats

(just imported)

in street and sports wear; new, chic and "different"; a remarkably interesting selection

at very special prices

English Velour Sports Hats

at \$25.00

French Feather Turbans
at \$16.50

(French Millinery Salon, Third Floor)

A Special Purchase of Real Valenciennes Lace Edgings and Insertings

(12,500 yards) in many beautiful patterns, all made by hand in Belgium; in widths ranging from 1/2 inch to 3 1/2 inches; priced (according to width) at

38c., 68c., 85c., \$1.90

2.95 and 3.85 per yard

These are about one-half the usual quotations for these laces.

(First Floor)

A New Shipment of Fine Quality Wool Jersey

in the smartest colors as well as in black; 54 inches wide

exceptionally low-priced at

\$1.85 per yard

(First Floor)

INTERPRETING THE MANDATE FOR SYRIA

New Policy Implies Minimum of French Intervention in Administration and Maximum of Self-Government for Syria

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS. France—There has been some discussion both in Paris and at Beirut about the manner in which the French mandate in Syria shall be interpreted. The French Premier has affirmed his intention on several occasions of giving to the Syrian population the fullest measure of liberty. In a phrase, there is to be the minimum of French intervention in the administration of the country and the maximum of self-government.

There has been great criticism of the French rule in Syria and these excellent intentions have not been as yet fulfilled. All the criticisms are not of course well founded. As the problem is seen from Paris it is inevitable that there should be direct control for some time in consequence of the difficult circumstances of French installation. The "Temps" in particular points out that the sense of submission to authority needs to be restored after the upheavals and changes of recent times and the unrest and agitation in the surrounding countries which the nomination of the Emir Feisal as King of Irak (Mesopotamia) has certainly not decreased. There is little doubt that whatever may be the sentiments of the majority of Syrians—only to be determined by an inquiry on the spot—Syria is not yet altogether safe for the French. The present régime must be a provisional one and it is held to be impossible to organize definitely the régime which Syria will ultimately enjoy under French protection.

The Chief Grievance

The chief grievance apparently is that the number of French officials in Syria is too large and that the native elements have not been given their proper place in the administration. It is acknowledged that such is the case, although the figures have been exaggerated. What is of real importance is the spirit in which the task of transforming a military government into a civil government in which Syrians shall have a predominant part is being approached.

Now the rule that is being laid down in Paris is this: The autonomy of the different states must remain the essential base of the future status of Syria. The Lebanon, the territory of the Alouites, the districts of Aleppo and of Damascus, the little group of Druzes, are declared to be clearly particularist. The Syrians, it is said, though they formerly protested against all idea of division (a familiar proverb says, "Divide and rule!") are equally hostile to the formation of a unity which would be fictitious.

Independent Constitution

What has to be done, then, is to endow each state with a completely independent constitution upon which shall be superimposed a central organism which shall direct the common interests. The French intention as developed here is that this central organ shall have the minimum of power and that the connection with the various constitutions shall be as loose as possible. Each state which will be set up in the Syrian ensemble shall preserve its traditional liberties, shall elect its executive power and its representative assembly. These assemblies will not be directly elected, but will be elected at two removes. It is represented that the system will be similar to that which prevailed under the Turkish régime. It will have regular sessions and vote its budget.

Such in the scheme set out authoritatively in the "Temps." The principal difficulty comes when the question of the central body which will serve for the whole of Syria is considered. Trouble arises when it is endeavored to define what shall be the relation between the Christian Lebanon and the Muhammadan Syria. There has been suggested, first, a simple Confederation of the Syrian States, not including Lebanon. Then there was suggested a Syro-Lebanon Federation. In the latter scheme there would be a double régime loosely working together. At present the project which is most favored is less ambitious. It is the modest plan of drawing up a series of special accords, of particular conventions, between the various states. These conventions will be initiated and concluded with France as intermediary. They will deal with questions of legislation, of customs, and of finances, for which the central organization is strictly indispensable.

When all these accords have been completed, there will be set up at Beirut a permanent conference. This Syrian diet will be composed of a small number of delegates nominated by each state. The presidency would circulate from one state to another. The assembly would express the general desires of the Syrians to the delegate of the mandatory power.

France's Part

In describing such a régime it is claimed that the part of the French in this government would be of the least ambitious character. There would, in fact, be little centralization. Control of the common services—finance, justice, posts and telegraphs—would menace neither the autonomy of the States nor a serious charge on the general budget of Syria. The French High Commissioner would not be given the attributes of executive power and in no sense would France

make Syria a protectorate as the word is generally understood. That was not the spirit in which the mandate was conferred nor is if the spirit in which it was accepted. The French Commissioner would have a general control as a sort of high functionary which he would exercise only in the interests of Syria in accordance with the express desire of the people. To Syria itself would be left the responsibility of its destiny.

All this does not mean that France would not keep a number of representatives in Syria. The cost of them would fall upon the French budget. That cost would be, it is said, extremely small. The credits necessary for the administration of Syria would be only a quarter of those now necessary. There is in France considerable opposition to any great expenditure on Syria. The time for imperialistic designs is not now, and whatever might be urged against certain authorities—for the most part unjustly—it will not be possible for France to launch out into any scheme of colonization disguised under no matter what name. It is not one party, it is practically all parties in France, which refuse to allow Syria to be a permanent charge on the metropolis. It has become absolutely impossible to think of making Syria a French governed country. More and more will it be necessary to limit the rôle of France to that indicated. Such a rôle will not be expensive. It is pointed out that even if France was not specially interested in Syria she would have to have diplomatic and consulate representatives and the system now worked out will be scarcely more costly. Syria will administer itself. Should Syria through the Central Powers and through the assembly of the autonomous states appeal for French technicians and counselors it will be Syria who will pay them.

Reorganizing Finance

Nevertheless the reorganization of public finances will present great difficulties. It will not be altogether easy to make Syrians understand the need of common funds to be employed in the common interests. The Turkish domination did not encourage the idea of equality before the law and before the charges of the community. There exist, of course, in Syria many institutions which are French in origin and character. They are private. Some of them are religious and some of them are secular. They must not look to the French Republic for great assistance, though doubtless they will continue to receive moderate subsidies. They must not be subject to the intervention of the Syrian administration.

This plan thus outlined appears to be the one that France intends to work through, but it should be added that its practical execution will depend upon the pacification and the consolidation of the regions in Asia Minor, and it is not yet that it will come into operation.

CANADA CAN DECIDE AS TO APPEAL COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO. Ontario—"The rapid progress and the vastness of this Dominion show that the destiny of Canada is very great indeed." So said Sir John Simon, former Attorney-General in the British Government, when interviewed in Toronto recently. "An Englishman visits this country with pride and friendliness, without hint of patronage or envy. There is less dancing, less music and more plot.

"In 'Missouri' I have gotten away from old lines and have attempted to

CENTENARY PLANS IN ST. LOUIS

A Pageant of Missouri History

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Community play in St. Louis will take a new trend next month when the entire city will join in a two weeks' celebration to mark the hundredth anniversary of Missouri's statehood.

Ever since the pageant and masque

actors are being carefully worked out, in more than 40 cases authentic portraits being followed exactly.

The prologue and the epilogue of the drama are in the nature of masques, the former dealing with the discovery and settlement of Missouri and the latter being a magnificently celebration of 100 years of statehood. The masque-epilogue, in particular, is spectacular and gives full opportunity for choral singing and dancing. All music for the prologue was written by Gerald Tyler, a Negro. The music for the play is by Noel Poepping, and

gained his seat in the Senate for the first time is shown in another episode, and then comes the final scene showing arrival of a dispatch bearer with news that a second Missouri Compromise has been arranged and Missouri has been admitted to the Union. The masque-epilogue follows.

The Staging of the Pageant

St. Louisans, who are leading in promoting the centennial celebration, include many of those who received their first training in community play by staging the Pageant of St. Louis.

The dreaming builders breaking virgin sod.
The men who dared, in what a perilous
The charter of our statehood's sovereignty.
Well we rejoice.

Mine eyes are dazzled with the coming day.
My shoulders droop beneath the weight of flowers.

We rejoice, look back with pride, and

Pearls, the marching of the onward way.

Strife—(Appearing below)

Why fearless? Have you then so soon

forgot?

Missouri—

Nay, I remember all, tonight.

Strife—

You have forgotten me.

Missouri—

Not so.

Strife—

In every clashing hour through all these

I have been near you. Lo, I claim my right.

To stand among your chosen in the time

Of your rejoicing. Who are these?

Missouri—

Justice and Liberty—and Art and Faith.

My place is there. Make way.

St. Louis—

Nay, Strife. Stand back.

Strife—

I came in the beginning; came with

slavery.

Missouri—

And I have done with slavery.

Strife—

Think you that strife shall cease?

Missouri—

Hold. This is true: if I be strong

Tis by thy ministry...

Will not fight anew?

Upon the struggle. But the time to come

Are not without thee. Strife. Stand here.

Remind me how the flowing of the world,

The drone of years that pass unheeded;

May lull the soul to a luxurious ease,

And blunt the silver lance of Destiny.

Stand here. Not Strife, to me. Power.

Power

For we struggle up the long slant future.

And now, ye singing voices, soar again

And beat the earth beneath triumphant feet.

Toward a hundred springs remembred flowers

Blow from a hundred melting winter snows.

A hundred summers fill the ripening grain,

And I am crowned with all their garnered gold.

[Strife, cloaked now and leaning on a sword, stands before her.]

Chorus

Out of the struggle of old

She came, proudly slate;

Out of the struggle, behold

Missouri, the State!

Where two great rivers meet and mingle,

And silent flow to the sea

Flow on, on the sea

She set her seal on the border—

Gave order

To slave and to free.

And the light that gleams on the rivers

Across the bars

Is the light of her battle-glory—

The story.

She lifts—to the stars!

Lift up your hands—Missouri's sons—

Lift hearts, Missouri's daughters,

For tonight

Century's beacon light

Glows over Missouri's waters.

Ye glad for all the years gone by,

Serene to face the years to come,

We lift our hands

Missouri, Missouri, to thee—

Our life and pledge

Our hands and hearts

Missouri—Missouri—to thee!

Illustrations reproduced from "History of St. Louis" by Walter B. Stevens, published by The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co.

TRANSVAAL WAGE DISCUSSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal — The official reply of the Chamber of Mines on the question of the proposed reduction of wages of 3s. per shift, provides that if the unions agree to accept voluntarily as from August one-half of the reduction proposed by the chamber, the latter is prepared to leave over for a period sufficient for further reduction of wages. The combined executives of the trade unions of the Witwatersrand mining industry have decided to take a ballot of the members throughout the whole industry as to whether the "ultimatum" of the Chamber of Mines to reduce the wages by 1s. 6d. per shift shall be resisted or not.

RECORD GRAIN CARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—All Milwaukee records for cargoes of grain were broken when the steamer William P. Snyder sailed for Port McNicol, Ontario, with 407,250 bushels of grain in her hold. The previous record was 385,000 bushels.

EGYPT A PROBABLE CENTER FOR AVIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—As an indication that the attention that is being paid to Egypt as an air center by those concerned with aviation developments is justified, the recent flight to Baghdad from Cairo and back is interesting. Traveling by a DH-9, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmon, who commands the Royal Air Force in Egypt, did the journey out in 12 hours, returning to Cairo the next day without the slightest trouble. The route taken was the new one which cuts off the great curve round Damascus and strikes boldly across the Syrian Desert from Amman in Trans-Jordan, some 45 miles east of Jerusalem, to Ramadi in the Euphrates.

Opened up by Wing Commander P. Fellowes, the new line which reduces the distance between Cairo and Baghdad from 1200 to about 600 miles is now provided with stations at every 150 miles so that it will doubtless be one of the links in the main trade air-route to the Middle and Far East.

This 12-hour journey is especially remarkable when it is remembered that the present steamer route from Suez, via Bombay to Basrah takes three weeks.

In Egypt itself Royal Air Force planes travel almost daily between Cairo and Alexandria, or, rather between Helipolis, Cairo's northern suburb, and Abukir the main air station, some 12 miles east of Alexandria, but so far no public passenger or mail service has been started. It was announced recently in the usually well-informed Arabic newspaper, the "Mokattam," that civilian flying would now be permitted, and from inquiries it has been confirmed that the Royal Air Force is prepared to lend its aerodromes to those wishing to use them for this purpose. As is generally recognized now, Egypt, with its equable climate and the absence of hills of more than a few hundred feet high along the Nile valley, is an almost ideal country for flying. On the other hand, the distances in the delta, the most densely populated part of Egypt, are comparatively so small—Cairo and Alexandria, at opposite ends are for instance only 140 miles apart—that the saving of time by air, especially along the main lines, would be negligible. The Upper Egypt and Sudan, and probably Uganda, East and South African routes offer, however, very wide possibilities of development.

As regards the much talked of airship projects and the establishment shortly of a regular service between England and Egypt, with extensions to India and perhaps Australia, no definite steps have yet been taken in Egypt in providing mooring masts or other special facilities. Doubtless this and other developments which will make Egypt one of the most important air centers in the Near East will come about as soon as the political discussions regarding the country's future status are satisfactory concluded.

HEAVY CALL FOR FREE TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—So many applications for trees to plant in beautifying yards have been filed with the city

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIA MAKING ECONOMIC ADVANCE

Cautious Private Financing and Demand for Governmental Thrift Are Features of the Swing Back to Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia is passing through a period of cautious private finance in which the burden of heavy federal and state taxation and the swing back to normal world prices for primary products are leading to an imperative demand for greater economy in governmental administration. Bankers, presidents of commerce chambers and business men have been weighing their words in public utterances, but there has been little dismay and indeed much of that vigorous optimism natural to a young nation with mighty possibilities at hand.

Public economy and private thrift, more efficient production, wise immigration, and a saner era of co-operation between Labor and Capital: these are the golden keys to prosperity and progress, as seen by public men in Australia recently. One of the most vigorous reviews of the position was that delivered by Mr. J. M. Paxton, president of the New South Wales Chamber of Commerce. His views were largely those also of Mr. George J. Cohen, chairman of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and H. R. Lyons, chairman of the Australian Bank of Commerce.

Abnormal Period Ending

The ending of the abnormal import period is generally welcomed, and it is recognized that Australia has had good reason to appreciate the high prices obtained for its excellent wheat crop, the good butter and cheese values, and the reviving demand for wool. Only by largely increased exports, the severest possible limitation of imports and the almost complete discontinuance of borrowing in London, can Australia's financial house be put into reasonably good order, says the president of the New South Wales Chamber, and he points out that the present annual interest charged on the public and private overseas indebtedness of the Commonwealth in about £25,000,000. Most of this is on a 3½ to 4 per cent basis, and can only be renewed on a 5½ or 6 per cent basis. While the world was paying high war-time prices for our primary products and large sums of war loan money were being expended, there was an artificial prosperity; but now about all that remains of that inflation is the huge load of debt.

Coupled with this recognition of Australia's indebtedness is the fact, pressed home to every adult citizen, of consequent heavy taxation. The burden may be understood by comparison of the revenue figures for New South Wales and Commonwealth in 1911 with those of today. In the former year the combined revenues represented £12 15s. 5d. a head. Today the New South Wales revenue is £16 12s. 11d. and the federal revenue nearly £13 a head, a total of more than £29. In presenting these figures the chairman of the Australian Bank of Commerce declared:

"I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that there is a point when excessive taxation means decreased revenue, and that a community taxed beyond its powers cannot make satisfactory progress. It is obvious that money for new industries, or for developing the country, will not be forthcoming if profits are to be taxed out of existence, and there is even now a disinclination on the part of the New South Wales public to invest their money in fresh commercial or pastoral undertakings."

Improving Tax System

It is gratifying to note that a royal commission is considering the best method of improving the present system of taxation, by means of such possible expedients as averaging income over five years and placing the collection of all taxes in the hands of the federal government.

Australia seems ripe to consider an alteration of its Constitution, either toward unification, or toward decentralization by the formation of a number of small states. Discontent with the present heavy burden of state government inclines some business men in this State to advocate the elimination of the state governments and the concentration of administration in the hands of a national federal parliament meeting in the "bush capital" of Canberra.

In common with the rest of the world, Australians look to the Washington conferences, convened by President Harding, to reduce the burden of armaments. Sir Joseph Cook, the Acting Prime Minister, reminded his countrymen recently that the smashing of Germany's military machine was saving her £250,000,000 per annum.

There is satisfaction in commercial circles at the restoration of regular mail services to and from Britain, and improved cable or wireless communication is anticipated as a result of the recent imperial conference. With judicious immigration, a more reasonable viewpoint among the workers and the sanctioning of a portion at least of the ambitious Carruthers scheme for a million farmers on a million farms, Australia should make rapid progress.

"I have unbounded faith in the future of this great country," declared one of the foremost bankers and most outspoken critics and 5,500,000 voices give assent.

A cable from London to the New York Evening Post says that Belgian Bank credits will be liquidated by mid-December from reparations.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is said to be operating its steel plants at around 30 per cent of capacity, compared with a low of 20 per cent in July. The volume of new business, while still far from normal, is said to be more steady and the outlook for the final quarter of the year is more encouraging than was indicated several weeks ago.

A contract has been signed by the British Government Property Disposal Board for the sale to a syndicate, whose headquarters is at Glasgow, of all the remaining stocks of surplus textiles accumulated during the war. They are valued at more than £3,000,000. The material will be distributed throughout Europe.

According to the London Express, Hugo Stinnes Jr., has obtained an option on 6,000,000 tons of British pit head spoil heaps for 1d. a ton. The purpose is to produce dyes from the waste.

Plans for a tour of the Pacific coast states of the United States to study first hand lumber conditions in that section as a part of the program for the development of American lumber exports, are announced by Axel H. Oxholm, chief of the new lumber division of the Department of Commerce.

The Berlin "Tageblatt" says the German Government contemplates establishing some measure of control of the money market by a system of rationing, with a view to countering the Bourse speculation.

The investment index figure of the British & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., at the end of July show that 100 standard investment securities had a market value on August 31, 1921, of £2,706,000,000.

OIL-BURNING SHIPS AND FUEL SUPPLY

Changing the Source of Motive Power for the British Navy Brings Up Significant Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A recent statement by the British Admiralty that the British Navy will soon be entirely oil-burning is significant when it is remembered that England is not independent in regard to her oil supply.

The conversion of some of the biggest ships in the British merchant fleet to oil-burners is evidence of the trend of fuel oil consumption, and the coal strike has had a tremendous influence in turning attention to the advantage of the use of fuel oil in many directions.

At the present time there are only two reliable sources of fuel oil in the world. These are the United States of America and Mexico. The latter, according to oil authorities, is essentially a fuel oil country. It is bringing in a succession of new wells, and is producing at a record rate. The United States of America takes about 80 per cent of the Mexican supply, yet there is not any crude oil offered by producers below posted prices to cause what is called "distress" oil.

The period of depression now ruling throughout the world should be followed by a greatly increased demand for oil everywhere, and it is quite possible that it will be found necessary to make up in production what at present is being lost. Production now is largely coming from wells drilled before oil prices were cut, and the supply coming from them to the large undertakings is almost clear profit, the initial cost of putting down wells being covered before the reductions came into effect.

There is no indication that the oil industry became over-expanded during the war, and it is believed in the best circles that the industry is on a fundamentally sound basis, and that the established companies will be eventually in a stronger position than ever. The accumulation of crude oil at low prices will enable them to benefit quickly from any revival that takes place.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Sept. Sept. 16 9
U S Lib 3½% 87.82 87.26
U S Lib 4% 89.50 87.00
U S Lib 1st 4½% 89.50 87.94
U S Lib 2d 4½% 89.10 87.94
U S Lib 3d 4½% 92.98 92.06
U S Lib 4th 4½% 89.14 88.00
U S Lib 5th 4½% 99.06 99.04
U S Vols 4½% 99.06 99.04
Belgium gold notes 8% 1925-35 96% 95%
Belgium external 7½% 1945-102 104
Brazil 8s. 1941- 101% 102%
China external 8s. 1941- 98% 99
Chilean 8s. rts. 1951- 47
Denmark 8s. ext. B. 1946-102 103
Denmark 8s. 1945- 103% 103%
Denmark 8s. 1944- 103% 103%
Dominion of Canada 8s. 1921-90% 90%
Domin. Can. 10-yr. notes 1922 94%
France, Bordeaux 8s. 1934- 84
France, Paris 8s. 1931- 84
French Government 7½% 1941-96 96
French Government 8s. 1945-101 101½
Japan 1st 4½% 1925- 85% 86½
Japan 1st 4% 1931- 70% 72
Mexico 8s. 1945- 39% 38
Mexico 8s. 1945- 53 50½
Norway, Ch. 8s. 1946-102 104
Norway, 8s. 1940- 108% 104½
Norway, Burgen 8s. 1945-100 100½
Sweden 8s. 1935- 93% 95
Sweden 8s. 1940- 107½ 107½
Switzerland, Zurich 8s. 1945-101% 101½
U K of G Brit 6½ cts. 1928-98% 98%
U K of G Brit 5½ cts. 1928-89% 90%
U K of G Brit 20-yr. 5½% 1937 89% 89%

FIRST BIG SILK CARGO OF YEAR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—The Northern Pacific Railroad took through here September 1, the first big east-bound silk cargo of the year. The silk, valued at \$3,220,000, came off a steamer at Seattle and filled 15 cars. These came east at fast passenger train speed, did not enter Minneapolis, and stopped in the outer St. Paul terminals only long enough to change locomotives.

A cable from London to the New York Evening Post says that Belgian Bank credits will be liquidated by mid-December from reparations.

MARKET FOR BONDS CONTINUES STRONG

Signs of Strength Are Being Shown in Most Lines, With United States Government Issues Feature of Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Continued strength was displayed in the bond market during the past week, trading heavier, with general price advances. United States war bonds were the outstanding feature, dealings in those issues comprising a considerable part of the trading. Other government issues were not so firm, a reactionary tendency being shown. Industrials were, on the whole, active

and steady.

Advances are slowly but steadily taking place. The day to day changes are small, but since the middle of June the Dow Jones Index shows that the average of 40 representative bonds has advanced about 3½ points. Bond men say there is a steady demand for all kinds of the better grade issues, with the railroad and public utility bonds most popular. The tendency toward easier money is an important factor in the price advances of securities. Many new bonds are now selling considerably above the issue price.

Foreign securities offered during the past year are, for the most part, selling above original quotations. Most of the industrial and railroad issues offered this year have been absorbed, substantial premiums being paid for some recent issues.

Demand for Municipals

One of the features of the investment market recently has been the consistent demand for municipal issues. There is also reported to be a growing demand for the corporation issues. The non-callable bond is a favorite class of investment. Low-priced and speculative railroad issues have failed to show the strength developed by the high and second-grade railroad bonds.

Several foreign loan flotations are expected in the near future. Negotiations for one of the most discussed, the proposed \$50,000,000 Argentine issue, have been suspended, according to reports from Buenos Aires. Chile and Peru are expected to float issues soon, the former, it is believed, to the amount of \$25,000,000. There is also a proposal of a Cuban loan for \$50,000,000. Reports from London state that Serbia is negotiating for an external loan of £20,000,000 in New York, London and Paris. Bankers here, however, are of the opinion that the proposed issue is too large for a country as small as Serbia. The Japanese Government has purchased and retired more than \$30,000,000 par value of its outstanding 4½% bonds.

The offering of Canadian National Railways' new \$25,000,000 of Grand Trunk Railway 15-year sinking fund gold debenture bonds at 9¾ to yield more than 6½ per cent has been over-subscribed and admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The bonds are not callable and are a direct obligation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, which is controlled by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and forms part of the Canadian National Railways system of over 22,000 miles extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Stock Land Bank Bonds

The First Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago is offering \$2,000,000 5½ per cent farm loan bonds of Illinois and Iowa. The bonds which are exempt from all federal, state, municipal and local taxation, are issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act.

The State of Michigan has authorized the sale of \$10,000,000 5½ per cent 20-year soldier bonus bonds. The reason for making the present offering is stated to be due to the satisfaction premium recently obtained when \$3,000,000 highway bonds were sold.

The board of education of the City of Cleveland has awarded \$5,000,000 6 per cent 1 to 20-year serial school bonds to a syndicate. The New York Central Railroad has applied to the United States Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$15,000,000 6 per cent refunding and improvement mortgage bonds. A \$4,000,000 block of Toronto Harbor bonds have been sold to a syndicate headed by R. A. Daly and Company of Toronto at a cost of only 5.73 to the city compared with 5.80 per cent for a similar allotment sold last year. Lee Windeler & Co., wool brokers of London and Bradford, to represent his society to be represented in "Worstedopolis." He brought with him a wide range of samples, and some of these are specially interesting to manufacturers of hosiery. These fleeces are not unlike English Downs in character, and they also compare very favorably with Punta Arenas. They are somewhat heavier in grease than colonial wools, but they can be used in the production of hosiery yarns where a full-handling, "blobby" yarn is essential. It is understood that Mr. O'Brien has arranged with Messrs. Windeler & Co., wool brokers of London and Bradford, to represent his organization in England, and it is expected that the wool will be shipped in due course. Canadian growers, however, must not expect too much from this movement, for their wools will have to compete with those of other countries, and as is well known, the world's stocks are very much in excess of the demand.

The close was steady at some recent sales from high points: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 103%, up 4%; Bethlehem Steel 55½%, up 1½%; Midvale 26½%, up 1%; Republic Iron & Steel 53%, up 1%; United States Steel 79%, up 1%; American Sugar 63%.

Up 1% to 20 per cent than at the closing of the previous series, except for inferior, which were up about 12½ per cent. Fine and medium crossbreds were up about 15 per cent, as also were fine Capes. Low crossbreds and scoureds appreciated about 5 per cent and South American wools of all descriptions were without any material change. Some choice Galloway combing greasy wool was bought for America at 30d. and 31d. and superior Capes were also taken for America at about 18d. The home trade was the chief support of the sales throughout France and Germany operating with comparative moderation. The next colonial series commences here October 11.

STRUCTURAL STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York—August structural steel orders totaled 59,300 tons, or 33% of capacity of the bridge and structural shops of the country, according to the Bridge Builders and Structural Society. July orders were 60,200 tons, or 33½% of capacity.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday. October 18.67; December 19.00; January 18.85; March 18.80; May 18.65. Spot quiet; middling 19.20.

Changes from—Year

Thur. Wed. ago
10 highest grade rails +2.37
10 second grade rails +2.37
10 public utility rails +2.37
10 industrial bonds +1.54
Combined average +3.53

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois—Changes in the wheat market were slight yesterday. September closing at 126½, December at 129½, and May at 133½. Corn also was practically unchanged, with September 53%, December 53½ and May 53%. Hogs were slightly higher. September rye 1.06½, December rye 1.06. May rye 1.13½, December rye 1.06. September lard 10.82, October lard 10.87, September lard 9.55, March lard 9.75, January lard 9.60. October ribs 7.62, January ribs 8.15.

JAPANESE TRADE LARGER IN AUGUST

Revival in Both Exports and Imports Follows the Slump Reported for Month of July

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Marked revival in both the exports and imports of Japan during August followed the pronounced slump in that country's foreign trade during July, according to a cable to the United States Commerce Department from Trade Commissioner Butts at Tokio.

Exports, which dropped from approximately \$52,000,000 during June to \$40,000,000 for July, the commissioners reported, returned to \$52,000,000 for August which compares with \$47,000,000 during August, 1920. Imports which declined from \$74,000,000 for June to \$55,000,000 for July again to \$65,000,000 during August, which was even greater than the \$61,000,000 total during August, 1920.

The excess of imports over exports for the eight months of this year, the commissioner said, is \$131,000,000, up against \$125,000,000 for the same period last year.

During August the exports of copper continued to be exceedingly large and the silk shipments showed an increase, but the exports of cotton yarns and textiles continued to be comparatively light while the most notable gains among the import items were in cotton and machinery.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRICES VERY FIRM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—The sales closed here for the season on Thursday, with prices very firm for all descriptions and competition keen. Practically the entire catalogue of 29,000 bales for the closing week was sold, England, the Continent and Japan being the chief buyers, while the United States was operating moderately for the best wools. Sales were made on about the following bases for the better descriptions: Warp 60¢ at 21d. for wools yielding 53 per cent (70 cents, clean, landed in Boston, duty free, at \$3.70 for exchange); warp 64s, 19d. for wools yielding 53 per cent, (64 cents, clean, landed in Boston); combing 70s. 18½d. for wools yielding 48 per cent (68½¢, Boston); topmaking 64-70s. 18d. for wools yielding 52 per cent, (61 cents, Boston).

Sales have been fixed to commence

the new season, next month, as follows: Sydney, October 17-26, 50,000 bales; Adelaide, commencing the seventeenth, 25,000 bales; Melbourne, October 19-31, 25,000 bales; Geelong, October 26-27, 11,000 bales and Brisbane, November 1-3, 40,000 bales. The offerings for October, November and December will total 150,000 bales per month.

NEW YORK MARKET TREND IS UPWARD

NEW YORK, New York—Price changes were mainly upward yesterday, the list, with few exceptions, showing substantial advances at the close. Bull pools were active again, but their operations in leading industrial and miscellaneous issues met with considerable opposition. Confusing rallies and reactions marked the later dealings. United

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

W. T. TILDEN TO MEET W. F. JOHNSON TODAY

W. E. Davis and J. O. Anderson Are Eliminated in Semi-Final Round of the United States Lawn Tennis Singles Tourny.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The United States national singles championship will rest in Philadelphia for another year. This was assured yesterday afternoon when W. T. Tilden 2d, national champion, and W. F. Johnson, both of Philadelphia, survived the semi-final round.

More than 8000 persons saw the semi-finals, the day being ideal for good tennis. Tilden's victory over Davis was anticipated, but Anderson proved a favorite over Johnson in the other semi-final. Johnson outwitted the Australasian by his spectacular base-line defense and celebrated chop stroke attack. Anderson's forehand was splendid but he proved very weak with his backhand.

The final round of the championship tournament will be played this afternoon at 2:30. Immediately following this title match, there will be a special mixed doubles match between Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States woman champion, and R. N. Williams 2d of the United States Davis Cup team on one side and Miss M. K. Browne and W. M. Johnston, both of California on the other.

After being extended to the limit in the first set which went 18 games, champion W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated W. E. Davis, the tall Californian, in straight sets, by the score of 10-8, 6-2, 6-1. All the thrills were in the first set, Tilden outclassing the Pacific coast player after that. The champion apparently sized up his opponent in the first set and then worked his favorite shots thereafter. Tilden had 16 service aces to Davis' 5.

Tilden opened the match with service and obtained a lead by gaining a 4-2 game, mainly through two service aces, that spun off the court with an abundance of English. Davis drew applause from the crowd by taking his own service and evenning the games. Tilden double faulted twice in the third game but made spectacular returns and took the lead at 2-1. Again the Californian on his service evened it by outdriving the champion at the base line. With a service ace, Tilden took the lead again by winning the fifth game. Tilden broke through Davis when the latter netted three times, giving Tilden a 4-2 edge, and Davis replied with a game on Tilden's service. Davis outplayed the Philadelphian in the 8th game, and evened the score at 4 all; a service ace helping.

By using his famous cannon ball service, Tilden took the lead in the ninth game. Davis' service continued to greatly concern Tilden in the tenth game and the former evened the score again. Two service aces quickly gave Tilden a 5-5 lead. Davis was trailing 15-40, but Tilden through errors allowed the Californian to win the twelfth game, which tied it up again. Each won his service, which made the score 7-7. Tilden won a love game on his service, but Davis tied it up with a 40-30 game. Again Tilden won a love game and followed it with a game on Davis' service, which gave him the set at 10-8.

Davis' brilliant set against the champion drew forth rounds of applause. Tilden started service in the second set and won the game by outplacing the Californian. The latter made good his service and won the second set, but Tilden got his forehand strokes working better and quickly took the next three games, which put him out in front, 4-1. At that period Davis utilized his service to win a game. Tilden took a 5-2 lead by outguessing Davis on two service aces, and broke through Davis' service again to win the eighth game and set, 6-2.

Maintaining his speed at the start of the third and final set, Tilden outplayed Davis both on the base line and net and run out five straight games before the Californian was able to win on his own service. Tilden's skill at service and backhand bewildered his opponent. The champion then won on his own service and took the set and match, 6-1. The point score follows:



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

game, evening the score at 5 all. On his service Anderson put three returns right on the side lines and won. A love game for Johnson tied it at 6-6. By better generalship, Johnson took the next game and then on his own service won the fourteenth game and set, 6-6.

Following a 15-minute intermission, they resumed play and Anderson lost the first game of the fourth set on his own service, by netting several times. The Philadelphian on his service made it 2-0, but Anderson broke through and took the third game by improving his backhand strokes. By a 40-15 score, Johnson took the fourth game but the Australasian by superior placing pulled it within one game, only to have Johnson win his own service and assume a 4-2 lead. Anderson drove beautifully to win the seventh game but Johnson responded with a series of cross court places and won the eighth game, and followed it up with a marvelous ground get in the ninth game which won him the set and match, 6-3. The point score follows:

First Set
Johnson..... 6 5 2 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 -7-6
Anderson..... 4 3 4 2 1 1 4 0 1 2 7-4
Second Set
Johnson..... 1 7 3 6 2 4 4 0 2 8-3
Anderson..... 4 5 4 2 1 2 1 4 4 3-6
Third Set
Johnson..... 2 4 4 1 2 1 5 4 2 4 5 6-5-8
Anderson..... 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 0 3 4-7-6
Fourth Set
Johnson..... 5 4 1 4 2 1 4 1 4 5-8-6
Anderson..... 3 1 4 1 2 4 1 3 2-4-2

The summary:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Semi-Final Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, 10-8, 6-2, 6-1.

Second Set

Johnson..... 4 1 6 4 6 4 5-2-6
Davis..... 2 4 0 2 4 6 3 1 2-2-2

Third Set

Johnson..... 7 4 4 4 4 0 5-2-6
Davis..... 5 2 1 2 4 3 1-2-1

Fourth Set

Johnson..... 4 1 5 0 4 1 1 4 1 4 4-2-10
Davis..... 2 4 3 4 1 2 4 2 4 0-5-10

Final Set

Johnson..... 6 2 0 4 0 4 3 1-47-8
Davis..... 6 2 0 4 0 4 3 1-47-8

Second Set

Johnson..... 4 1 6 4 6 4 5-2-6
Davis..... 2 4 0 2 4 6 3 1 2-2-2

Third Set

Johnson..... 7 4 4 4 4 0 5-2-6
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Davis..... 2 4 0 2 4 6 3 1 2-2-2

PROFITEERING IN LEASE OF WHARVES

New York Commissioner of Docks
Says Rulings of Corporation
Council Allow Sub-Leasing of
Piers at Excessive Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Testifying that profiteering is constantly practiced in the wharfage charges on the part of the lessees of docks, Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, before the Meyer Committee yesterday, said that this was due to the position taken by the corporation counsel in his interpretation of the rights and privileges of the dock department and the lessees of the pier.

Replying to a statement made by Gen. William M. Black that piers leased by the city for from \$15 to \$100 per day per berth, were subject from \$225 to \$400, Commissioner Hulbert said that he had tried to find a remedy for these practices and had endeavored, under a clause in the city charter, to fix wharfage charges, but that the corporation counsel had held that this could not be done in the case of leased piers. Sub-leasing was not permitted in the leases, but the lessee was permitted to make such charges for wharfage as it could collect from those using its piers.

"I have maintained under Section 883 of the city charter," said Mr. Hulbert, "that the tenant of a city pier is not entitled to collect any greater wharfage than I could collect if the pier were operated by the dock department, but the corporation counsel does not sustain me in this."

Speaking in regard to the insertion of a clause in the lease to prevent such overcharges, Mr. Hulbert testified that the Dock Department had recommended such a clause to the Banking Fund Commission, composed of the mayor and the comptroller, with others, but that no action had been taken to insert it in the leases by the commission, which had charge of the arrangements, in charge of his personal appearance before the commission to urge its inclusion in the leases.

"If the system that has obtained were permitted to continue," he said, "it would be destructive to the interests of commerce. Under the statement of the law by the corporation counsel I have no authority to stop it. I do not agree with that interpretation, but I am not the law officer of the city. I regard it as having been the intention of the Legislature when they enacted this statute to give the dock commissioners the power to stop this very thing, and I have been trying, in my exercise of what I thought was the law, to stop it."

CALIFORNIA LAND PLAN CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The California plan of land colonization, as promulgated by Prof. Elwood Mead of the University of California, is to be followed in Scotland, as a result of a recent visit by two commissioners of the Scottish board of agriculture to Berkeley.

Commissioner Duncan Stewart said, "Serious conditions prevail in Scotland as a result of the persistence of large landholders in refusing to cut up their acreage into smaller tracts for the benefit of the people who want to own houses. Approximately 3,000,000 acres are held by these wealthy landowners, who alone are responsible for the slow progress made in Scotland toward bettering conditions for the former soldiers."

"We have learned much here from the history of the methods whereby the large tracts of uncultivated land in California and other western states have been brought to sale to the small farmers and we shall recommend that taxation of land in proportion to the amount it would be worth if it were cultivated, be made to permit the development of the tremendous tracts held in idleness in Scotland."

NATIONAL FEELING IN CANADIAN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Although the Dominion Trades Congress, at its recent session here, won admiration for its courageous adherence to the international basis of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor by expelling an organization which had grown up within its own ranks, and which threatened the existing control, it is doubtful whether the move was a practical one. It is held in some quarters that in view of the growing tendency on the part of Canadian workers to assert their national status, the decision may have far-reaching effects.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railways Workers, the expelled organization, numbers some 12,000 members and had 100 delegates at the convention. The question at issue, which was brought into the debate at the start of the conference, was whether in view of the congress' international affiliation it should allow an organization within its own ranks, avowedly national, to retain members of crafts which could be brought under the wing of an international organization.

The situation arose from a combination of circumstances. The Canadian brotherhood had for some years organized certain crafts which were unrepresented in Canada by international organizations. As these organizations in the United States grew stronger, they became financially able to extend themselves into Canada. The Canadian brotherhood, however, claimed the right of nationalism as

against internationalism; the right to keep these members they had organized, thus creating a situation of dual control which the constitution of the congress forbids.

The situation was rendered more acute when the brotherhood appealed to the courts to prevent the congress executive from canceling its charter. The courts issued the injunction, declaring that only the general body had authority to expel the offending organization. Thus it came about that the delegates to the congress, who confirmed his decision, the brotherhood was not charged with disruptive policies. Its labor policies apparently are similar to those of the trades congress. The sole reason for expulsion is that the brotherhood insisted upon remaining a purely Canadian organization.

The result is that a strong body of opinion has developed which maintains the trades congress did wrong in taking the step it did, and that it continues along the same line will ultimately destroy itself. It is claimed that Canadian workers are beginning to realize that they must control their own policies and manage their own affairs, and that they must become free of American control industrially as they are politically.

Again, it is stated that the Canadian labor movement is in advance of the American labor movement in political organization and in intelligence, and in labor legislation. But, through their international affiliations, the organized workers in Canada are kept subordinate to American unions and may be drawn into some trouble of American origin. These are only a few of the considerations which are advanced by those who disagree with the action of the congress.

MUSIC

English Notes
By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The Carl Rosa Opera Company have opened a four weeks' season at the Manchester Opera House prior to their London season. "Carmen," always a popular draw, was especially welcome now that Miss Doris Woodall has resumed the title rôle. So far the works performed have only comprised well-known operas, all of them familiar to the public and part of the stock repertory of the company, but some interesting novelties are promised, including "Rheingold" and "The Valkyrie" as well as "The Mastersingers." In one typical week, recently, were given "Carmen," "Madame Butterfly," "Lohengrin," "Tales of Hoffman," "Tannhäuser," "La Tosca," and "Faust." Miss Beatrice Miranda took the part of Tosca, and both in singing and acting did full artistic justice to the mingled tender and heroic qualities of this somewhat melodramatic rôle. Miss Nora D'Argal joined the company to sing in "Rigoletto" and "Mignon." In Mr. Brindie, who took the parts of the Landgrave in "Tannhäuser" and Mephistopheles in "Faust," the company has secured a first-rate recruit and in Mr. John Perry it has a promising tenor.

The Liverpool Philharmonic Society announces that for the 10 orchestral concerts this autumn there will be eight different conductors: Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Albert Coates are the only ones who will conduct two concerts. The society has shown its usual enterprise in securing Mr. Kussevitzky for the opening concert. Among other continental visitors are Ernest Ansermet of Geneva and Bohuslav Stach of Warsaw, both of whom have appeared at these concerts. The younger school of native conductors will be represented by Mr. Eugene Goossens, Mr. Adrian Boult and Mr. Julius Harrison. Among works by English composers, new and old, John Ireland's "Forgotten Rite" and Vaughan Williams' "London" symphony will be performed, together with Purcell's "Suite for Strings," arranged for full orchestra by Mr. Coates, and a choral selection from Gustav Holst's "Rig Veda." The chorus will, as usual, take part in every concert and will be conducted by Dr. Arthur Pollitt. Pablo Casals' cello will make his welcome Liverpool appearance at these concerts; also Cortot, Moissiwicki and Alexander Siloti will represent the piano; and Thibaut and the Sisters Harrison the strings. The orchestra will again be led by Mr. Arthur Catterall.

BROOKLYN GAS RATE CUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Brooklyn users of gas will now pay \$1.35 per 1000 cubic feet of gas, following a decision of the Public Service Commission which ordered the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company to cut its rate from \$1.40. This is the second reduction ordered by the commission this month. On September 1 the company was obliged to reduce its rate from \$1.50 to \$1.40.

TELEPHONE RATE CHANGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Lack of reduction in the initial or minimum monthly charge rates for telephone service of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company is offset by a substantial increase in the number of calls the company is ordered to give its users of measured service, in a decision handed down by the state Public Utilities Commission.

GOOD CORN YEAR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Corn measuring 15 feet in height has been grown on the farm of H. P. Nelson, near Birchwood, Wisconsin. The entire field averages 12 feet. The corn is otherwise normal in all respects. Indications point to the crop of corn in northern Wisconsin this year being the largest ever harvested.

EDUCATION NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The subject of nursery schools and classes has recently come to the front in England, owing to the efforts that are being made to stimulate the boards of education to supply the deficiency which exists in that branch of the educational system. A meeting has been held in London on behalf of the London Nursery School fund, which was opened some years ago for the foundation of nursery schools in needy districts of London, and which has for three years been instrumental in maintaining a nursery school in a mission hall in Rommany Road. The entire expense of this school, with a roll of 50 children and average attendance of 40, amount to little more than £600 a year, a clear proof of the economy with which an efficient nursery class can be carried on.

The aim of the originators of the movement was to awaken well-to-do mothers in all parts of the country to the needs of working mothers in poor districts for those benefits of nursery governess, garden, toys, advice and instruction by which more fortunate parents of "under fives" are able to profit. It is more than probable that government help will be forthcoming for nursery schools started by local committees if these are established in those slum areas where the board of education believes them to be most urgently needed. Miss Mercer of Whitelands Training College, speaking at the meeting, said that in nearly every neighborhood there were derelict pieces of ground, sometimes vacant for many years. A gang of fathers and brothers could soon clear the ground, and temporary buildings could easily be run up. Such a nursery school in a slum area, she said, was like a patch of blue in an overcast sky.

The problem of supplying buildings for this purpose has also received attention in a pamphlet published by the National Union of Women Teachers. The pamphlet meets the financial difficulty by urging that some of the many infants' schools already existing be altered, and a part of the playground made into a garden. They think it is within reason to ask that some of the old army huts and Y. M. C. A. huts should be used for temporary open-air schools if the infants' departments are crowded with "over fives." In many places huts that are publicly property and that stand on government ground are lying empty, with slums and neglected children close at hand.

The executive committee of the Labor Party in England has sent a memorandum to the Board of Education in which they express "uncompromising opposition to 'economy' in education" and their opinion that the present estimated expenditure on education is insufficient. The memorandum states that one of the greatest needs of the time is a concerted policy for the development of educational opportunities and for the improvement of the existing educational services. The Board of Education is urged to submit a comprehensive series of recommendations to local education authorities, including adequate provision for the training of nursery schools teachers, the establishment of nursery schools not attached to existing infants' schools, the provision of a garden for every school, of proper playing fields and school baths. Classes should be reduced to a maximum size of 35. The general aim of the schemes should be to make the elementary schools such centers of instruction and culture that no class of the community will regard them as unfit to receive its children. It is hoped that continuation schools will be made centers of culture and social life, and that students will be encouraged to resort to them voluntarily in their spare time. The memorandum urges that teachers the memorandums urges that they should receive the fullest possible measure of higher education, and that the training colleges should form integral parts of the universities. Teachers should be given a wide measure of control within the school, and an adequate number of representatives of organized teachers should sit on all local education authorities, and committees of management. In each area there should be a council composed of representatives of the teachers and the local authority in equal numbers.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTISTS, THE Mother Church, Boston, Mass.—Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject for the Mother Church and all branches: "The Kingdom of God." Sunday School in the Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

GENERAL EXPORTERS
Having returned recently from a tour of Europe, Mr. George W. Mead, of an American firm which has closed, I desire to communicate with exporters of importers who could make use of my services at home or abroad. F. O. Box 100, Providence, R. I.

FIRST CLASS Chauffeur desires position with private family. 16 years exp. in high grade service. \$1000. Mrs. E. M. Thompson, 1115 Fourth Street, San Francisco.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

HENRY HOLDEN HUSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Federation of Musical Clubs of the United States, at their biennial convention in Peterboro, New Hampshire, awarded their prize of \$300 to Henry Holden Huss for his string quartet in G minor. The judges who passed upon the submitted manuscripts were Adolfo Bettini, Franz Kneisel and Olive Mead.

It is this quartet, together with a serenade for string quartet by Leo Sowerby of Chicago, that was selected as this season's prize work by the Society for the Publication of American Music. Naturally the first question asked, in interviewing Mr. Huss, was, "What about American music?"

Replies Mr. Huss said, "What you ask me about American music is significant inasmuch as you merely make mention of its present and future. I suppose that its past is so recent that it, perhaps, lacks dignity as a background."

"One of the most encouraging developments in aid of serious American music is the Society for the Publication of American Music. It was certainly a splendid idea to organize for the purpose of publishing serious American chamber music. The situation, until recently, was somewhat like this: An American composer might toil weeks, ay months, over let us say, a string quartet, or a trio for piano, violin and cello. It might be approved by eminent musicians of the caliber of Adolfo Bettini (the leader of the Flonzaley String Quartet), Franz Kneisel or Hans Letz. They might say to the composer, 'Well done! A magnificent work!' Then the pleased composer might take it to one of our great publishing firms and what would the editor-in-chief be likely to say to him? Why probably something like this, 'My dear sir, you have composed a beautiful and effective composition, full of interesting themes, well developed and it has excellent form; good contrapuntal leading of the voices. It is well written for the instruments. It is melodic, etc., etc. And you say the Flonzaley or the Letz quartet have promised to play it? Fine, my dear sir. Yes, we would like to publish it. However, you see we are a corporation and our many stockholders demand fat dividends, regularly. How many copies of your work do you think we would be likely to sell in the next five years? Well, very few, I can assure you. I am awfully sorry,' etc., etc., and the now depressed and disillusioned American composer sadly leaves the office."

"Now right here is where the Society for the Publication of American Music steps in and does its best to save the situation and solve the problem. It says to the American composer, who has put into his work all there is in him of poetry, of contrapuntal skill, or mastery of form, of the special idioms of the various instruments, of the arts of subtle modulation, rhythm, etc., 'My dear composer, send your noble work to our board of eminent judges under an assumed name, or motto, and, if they approve the work, we will publish it for you; and after each member of the society gets his or her copy you shall have a royalty on all additional copies sold. Your work shall not go into oblivion, or cost you several hundreds of dollars to make duplicates of the score and parts in order to send the work to the best string quartets in our great cities.'

The society was founded by Mr. William Burnet Tuthill and his son, Mr. Burnet Tuthill. It now numbers several hundred of the best-known musicians and cultivated amateurs, representing the best of American musical culture, and it can publish at present two compositions a year. We wish to enlarge its present restricted membership into a roll of several thousands so that it can be enabled to publish a dozen or more serious, worth-while works every year. Its dues are only \$5 a year and this entitles each member to a free copy of all the works published by it. It costs anywhere from \$500 and upward to publish a chamber-music work."

Mr. Huss declares himself a great admirer of Cesar Franck, adding, "And although I trust I do not copy him, I have tried to follow in his footsteps in making my principal themes appear in slightly changed form in the different movements. It seems to me that this method of composition gives a vital unity to an extended symphonic or chamber-music work which it otherwise would lack. We all believe in progress, new forms, new modulations, new rhythms, but I, for one, am not afraid to say that I set my face firmly against the orgies in dissonances which seem to be the stock in trade of some of our most extreme futurists, in music. A picture is not composed entirely of shadows or of lights. In like manner, balanced, sane pieces of music should not be all pessimistic dissonances. The dissonances should, at least, once in awhile resolve into consonances. Some of the futurists have had the assurance to tell us that all possible chord formations, with bunches of ugly passing notes stuck to them like barnacles, are consonances; that there are no such things as dissonances. They should remember that mere originality, disassociated from balance, form and beauty, does not necessarily constitute a work of art. It may constitute an original act but be worthless artistically. These strictures do not apply to the really gifted modernists, like John Alden Carpenter or Leo Sowerby or a half-dozen of

the very modern and original American composers, who have something to say and know how to say it."

Mr. Huss came from a family of musicians. His paternal grandfather composed and taught piano, organ and theory. His father, with whom Mr. Huss studied until he was 15, taught the same branches. "My father," said Mr. Huss, "was a gifted and sensitive musician of high ideals, ever on the alert to progress. He was quite precocious and as a boy played the organ at church services. He took me to the old Philharmonic and the Theodore Thomas symphony concerts, beginning when I was a small child. My seat frequently was on the step beside him, seated on a folded shawl."

"Those were the days when they had three public rehearsals for each concert and rehearsals they really were! Carl Bergmann, one of the early conductors, particularly used to go over a difficult place five or six times until it went. He would call out the letters of the alphabet which designated the different sections of the movement. He seemed to delight especially in calling for, 'Letter B, gentlemen!' The first few times the little boy, who heard him, wondered why they didn't 'Let her be!' and what they were doing to her anyway. At 10 I heard Anton Rubinstein play his cycle of the Beethoven piano sonatas. I studied about two years with Otto B. Boile, a gifted and genial musician, before leaving for the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria. There I studied with that great master of composition, Josef Rheinberger. Piano I studied with Josef Giehr, a really great Chopin and Bach specialist. That juxtaposition would have particularly appealed to Chopin, who adored that master, Johann Sebastian Bach, of whom Beethoven said, 'He should not be called Bach (which means brook) but Ocean!' Josef Giehr had studied with Franz Liszt four years, and had thoroughly assimilated the spirit and ideals of that proud and original thinker and super-virtuoso."

"Rheinberger, in his own particular field, was also a great virtuoso. It was thrillingly interesting to see him, as I did so often, improvising a six or seven-voiced fugue with three subjects on the blackboard at his advanced composition classes. They gave us youngsters pretty severe problems to solve. At the graduation exercises, when I played my own fantasy for piano, which I afterward played with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a group of four students was required to improvise on a given theme before the entire faculty of the Royal Conservatory. Horatio Parker, for many years head of the music department at Yale, and I were two of the group.

"After my graduation I returned to New York, where composing, teaching and concert tours with Mrs. Huss have kept me pretty busy. G. Schirmer, Inc., have published my songs, piano pieces, choruses and my piano concerto and sonata for violin and piano. The piano concerto I have performed with the Boston Symphony, the New York Philharmonic, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Paul and Detroit orchestras. In Detroit I played it under Gabrilovitch's direction in April, 1920.

"The first time I played my sonata for violin and piano was with Kneisel at one of the Kneisel Quartet concerts. Several years before that Ysaye and Arthur Hertzmann interpreted it in New York. Ditson & Co. have published some of my songs and piano pieces. I am sure that I would not have composed one-tenth of my songs if I had not had the inspiration of my wife's complete interpretations. One of the joint recitals which Mrs. Huss and I remember with special interest we gave at the White House for President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The President came in early and after the last encore came to us in that delightfully cordial and unassuming manner so characteristic of him, saying, 'Nobody seems to want to introduce me so I will have to introduce myself.'

"Meadomes Homer, Alma Gluck, Christine Miller and Messrs. David Bispham, Oscar Seagle and Franklin Riker, among the singers, and Adèle aus de Ode and Rudolph Ganz, of the pianists, are some of the artists who have placed me under a debt of gratitude for performing works of mine at their recitals."

Mr. Huss disagrees with those who believe that the fragmentary phrases of the North American Indian will play a significant rôle in developing a genuine native school of music. "While in the hands of MacDowell and others they have furnished material for vivid bits of program music, I cannot feel that they really express American national ideals," he says. "Let us hope that the movement for community singing on the one hand, the wonderful army of the progressive women's clubs and the multiplication of really fine orchestras on the other hand, will work together toward the rapid development of musical culture in America."

WORCESTER FESTIVAL
WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—The sixty-third Worcester Music Festival will be held in Mechanics Hall October 3-7, inclusive. Some 60 of the players from the New York Symphony Orchestra will assist. Nelson P. Coffin will be festival conductor and René Pollejan, assistant conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, will act as associate conductor. On the evening of October 5 "The Damnation of Faust" will be presented; afternoon of October 6, a symphony concert with Estelle Liebling, soprano, and in the evening "The Pilgrim's Progress" will be given. Ottile Schilling will be soloist at the symphony concert, afternoon of October 7, and Friday evening the soloist will be Ross Ponselle and Arthur Middleton. The festival chorus numbers 350, and there will also be a chorus of school children under the direction of Charles L. Rice.

MUSIC AS CULTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—To what extent is music considered an instrument of culture in the British Isles? This is the question to which Sir Henry Hadow applied himself in his recent address to the Incorporated Staff Sing-Singing College. Sir Henry is always interesting when he speaks on educational subjects, and especially so when he deals with the claims of music for a prominent place in the ordinary educational life of the community. His views are entitled to exceptional consideration, not alone because he is the vice-chancellor of the Sheffield University but because he is himself a product of Oxford culture which has always put classical scholarship above other subjects of study. Sir Henry's argument was as follows:

Music, like literature, appeals to the human being as a whole. Whatever the range covered by literature in the appeal to human nature, precisely the same range is covered in a different medium, but not less surely, by music. To make music take its proper place would therefore be to give it an equally important place in the curriculum with literature. Beethoven would be placed side by side with Shakespeare as a subject of study because, in his judgment, Beethoven is exactly of the same importance and on the same level as Shakespeare, a storehouse of moral wealth and a subject of intellectual training. Like Shakespeare, Miller, Womack and Coleridge, he holds that Bach and Beethoven, and the great musicians, would be placed side by side with Shakespeare as a subject of study because, in his judgment, Beethoven is exactly of the same importance and on the same level as Shakespeare, a storehouse of moral wealth and a subject of intellectual training. Like

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the whole realm of drama has been commanded by the musical composer. Program music may be inferior in kind to absolute music, but at least one may study Hamlet and Othello, Falstaff, and Romeo and Juliet, through the eyes of foreign artists and such works in the country of their origin may well act as an introduction to great literature.

PEDAGOGY IN MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Musical teaching in every department of the art was never more thorough and conscientious than it is today, but it may be questioned whether present-day methods achieve the best possible results. After all, music is an art, and methods which approximate to the doctrinaire are necessarily injurious in art training of all kinds. There can be no doubt that musical teaching is in danger of becoming too much methodized; indeed, in certain quarters, almost standardized. Freedom and elasticity lie at the root of all that was best in the past, but today almost every teacher seems to incline toward some system which in his eyes is more or less sacrosanct.

When one reads some of the manuals of teachers of singing and of the piano, one wonders where this sort of thing is going to end. The old teachers appealed to the imagination of their pupils, but some of the new teachers appeal with a code of rules and a system, and have little use for the imagination. Such advice makes one wonder whether the dearth of great singers is not due to the decline of the genuine teacher and the advent of the pedagogue in musical education.

Certain systems of piano teaching also are just of the same unimaginative and pedagogic type. Close-compacted and methodized to the nth power, they leave no freedom to the ranging fancy, no scope for expression or the interplay of temperament. Technique is the one thing aimed at, and technique by one particular method. Teachers forget that there have been and are still many schools of pianoforte-playing.

Rubinstein used to say that he did not mind how his pupils held their hands and arms so that they produced a beautiful tone. The Schumann school differed essentially from the Liszt school, but they neither of them neglected tone when seeking to perfect the form. Nowadays there is so much made of the act of touch and the system of "weight-touch" that the question of interpretation and individuality are relegated to the second or third place.

An important and well-written protest against these views of piano technique has just appeared entitled "Creative Technique" by George Woodhouse. The burden of Mr. Woodhouse's argument is that the primary factors which make for originality and diversity of style in piano playing find no place in the systems which reduce technique to a prescribed method.

The result, of course, is to produce a dull and stereotyped form of accuracy devoid of all the essential and primary qualities of vital pianistic art. This change is brought home with force and ingenuity.

His main thesis may be stated in a sentence or two: "The question of touch is not merely one of facility. Temperament imposes other factors. The human mechanism when directed by a creative impulse cannot finally be considered as a machine."

The great pianists have always been experimenters. There is no final and ultimate school. Every pianist or artist of any description must work out his own ideals, must learn to express himself and to interpret the masters in his own way.

In composition, or at any rate on the fringes of composition, one expects to find the pedagogue. Some of his kind might try to make Bach or Beethoven believe that the act of composition was capable of a strictly defined explanation, or point to Wagner as a composer who worked out a system and developed music drama on the lines of exact ratiofaction, forgetting that with Wagner, like all great artists, method was the servant of inspiration and never its master. This must always be the attitude of the musician, whatever his study may be. The machine ought never to be exalted at the expense of the artistic aim. Feeling and expression are the vital things in the practice of the musical art, and method can only direct and modify and control the true artistic impulse.

AUSTRALIAN MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, Australia.—Commenting on the marked advance in Brisbane's musical appreciation, Henry Verbruggen, the talented conductor of the New South Wales state orchestra, says that the great majority of those who came to the orchestral concerts in the Queensland capital were people with the knowledge and love of music of the best kind. It was not a small indication of Brisbane taste that there should have been excellent attendances at six orchestral concerts on six consecutive evenings and in addition a crowded hall on two afternoons for the quartet concerts.

Melbourne music lovers are organizing a "musical week" which will probably be conducted late this month. The movement is intended to prove to the community the place that good music should hold in its scheme of things. Included in the plans, which have not yet been definitely agreed to, are community singing in the town hall each midday, choral performances by Bradigo, Balfarat and Geelong singers, open air band performances, daily concerts, special programs for children, and the ringing of church bells every evening. It is

hoped that Dame Nellie Melba and Dame Clara Butt will take an active interest in Melbourne's musical week. The two conservatories of music have promised to cooperate and a special conference of teachers will be held in the Victorian capital in the week.

The movement to retain the services of the Verbruggen orchestra as a national institution is being supported in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland. In New South Wales more than 3500 shares have been taken up out of the 7000 which will form the quota of the State. Victoria is responsible for £3000 worth of shares and already has taken up £3000 £1 shares. Queensland and South Australia have been asked to contribute in shares £500 each and New Zealand's quota will be £1000.

While the Brisbane public enjoyed the feast of good music provided for them by Mr. Verbruggen and his state orchestra, a desire was expressed in one or two quarters for the inclusion in programs of more music by current British composers. The question interested the distinguished conductor and he explained the position in a chat with a representative of the Brisbane Daily Mail.

Apparently the main reason for the defect noted by lovers of British music was the impossibility of obtaining suitable music. Mr. Verbruggen has had Vaughan Williams' London symphony on order for four years and works by Greville Bantock and other British composers have been on order for nearly as long. Much of the new music is in manuscript and cannot be sent away from England. There are also other difficulties in the way of obtaining these pieces. There is another aspect of the question to which the visitor directed attention.

Dame Nellie Melba recently reappeared in concert in Sydney. "Porgi Amor" from "Le Nozze di Figaro" was followed by the beautiful melody, "Volce Sape." The enthusiasm found expression in the masses of flowers brought up to the stage and prolonged applause. Both were well received by Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Chant Indien." Other Melba numbers at the first of the two concerts included Desdemona's scene from Verdi's opera, "Ave Maria." Ardisa's vase song "Se Sarai Rose," Grieg's "An Swan," Rachmaninoff's "Spring Waters" and Tosti's "Matinata." One of her prettiest songs was Lleurance's two-note phrases to the words "Moon Dear, How Near." In this number John Lommonne was flautist and Miss Una Bourne accompanist: both these artists played an admirable part in what will always be a memorable evening. The State Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Henri Verbruggen, justified Melba's description of the orchestra as an "uplift in the life of a great city" which must be cherished and sustained.

**FRANCES HUTCHESON,
WRITER OF GLEES**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Francis Hutcheson, the famous "Scottish" writer of glees and catches, in the eighteenth century, turns out to be a native of the city of Dublin. Dr. Gratian Flood in an article in the Glasgow Herald has thrown a great deal of light on Hutcheson's history and antecedents. His researches appear to upset the authority of the article in Grove's Dictionary of Music. He is therein described as "born in Glasgow in 1720; only son of Professor Hutcheson of Glasgow, well known in connection with the study of ethical philosophy." It appears now that the father did not leave Dublin until 1729 to take up his appointment at Glasgow.

Dr. Flood traced the genealogy of the Gleesones for four generations. The great-grandfather was born in County Down, the grandfather in Armagh, and the father in Dublin, where he "kept a school and called it an academy." Ultimately the father, who had won distinction by his writings, was transferred to Glasgow, where he soon became famous as a lecturer on philosophy.

The boy studied under his father in Glasgow from 1730 to 1744, but returned to Dublin when he took his B.A. in 1745, proceeding to M.A. in 1748. In 1754 he was in general medical practice in Dublin City and in the following year, as an act of filial piety, edited and published, in two quarto volumes, his father's "System of Moral Philosophy."

The son gave a large share of his time to the cultivation of music. He was one of the first violins in the Dublin Academy of Music, founded by Lord Mornington in 1757, and played much in charity concerts of that day. But his chief claim to remembrance is his popular glees and catches which are still valued by those who appreciate vocal part writing.

In 1770 Dr. Hutcheson sent in anonymously the score of a glee to the London "Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club" entitled "As Colin One Evening." This glee won the annual prize as the best glee of its year, and was succeeded in the two following years by other glees from the same pen which were equally fortunate. These three prize compositions were subsequently published under the nom de plume of Francis Ireland.

Among the best known of Hutcheson's vocal pieces is his madrigal, "Return, Return, My Lovely Maid." In Warren's encyclopedic "Collection of Vocal Harmony" there are to be found 11 of his glees and eight of his catches. There is no evidence of original work by Hutcheson after 1775.

DELACROIX

Music Notes in His Diary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

After the pleasure of hearing musical works and that of studying them, comes still another joy: that of tracing back the gradual transformation of musical taste, and of finding out how that which pleased us yesterday, wears us today, and how some of the works that were most violently attacked now find themselves in the forefront of popularity.

Delacroix, like the finest intellects of his time, much as he is fascinated by the fancy of Weber and stirred by the powerful and profound genius of Beethoven, always reserves his true love for the measured Austro-Italian music, an art that remains discreet even in its most vivacious moods and in its sensitivity. He prefers it to the effusion, the insistence, the violence of Beethoven's art, and even when he finds himself in the presence of Chopin, to whom he was attached by a warm personal friendship, it is by what Chopin retains of Mozart and Bellini that he is attracted and held.

A whole chapter on the music taste of one of the most interesting periods is thus to be gathered from the notes scattered through the great painter's diary—day by day, a chapter that throws a very bright light on the habit of thought of a certain society and a certain epoch.

MUSIC NOTES

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco County, California, inaugurated, on September 12, what they hope will be a permanent series of concerts at prices just sufficient to cover the cost of the musical artists presented. The concerts are to be held on the night of the second Monday of each month, in the Civic Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of approximately 5000. The admission charge at the first concert was 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. The admission to the following concert may be reduced to 25 cents or less for adults and to 10 or 15 cents for children. The first program comprised a recital with Uda Waldrop, composer and organist, of San Francisco, at the console of the municipal organ; two numbers by the California Theatre Orchestra of 85 pieces, under the leadership of Herman Heller, and two solos by Irene Pavloska, mezzo-soprano of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. The program of the organ recital consisted of the Raymond Overture (Thomas); "Sweet Evening Star," from Tannhäuser; "Caprice Viennois" (Kreisler); the largo from Dörfel's "New World Symphony

THE HOME FORUM

Peasants Among the Tuscan Hills

We were in trouble and he delivered us; that was how the friendship with Dario began.

We had lost our way.—Francesca (who is two and a half times Mafalda's age), and Lucas and I together—and found ourselves at half past twelve, far from home, upon a long stretch of unknown road which wound among the hills. A contadino, with the courtesy which characterizes the Tuscan country-folk, left her work to show us a "scorcato," or short-cut; but even this proved very long as well as very rough. At last, from a hilltop, we saw, across the valley, the welcome sight of a familiar farmhouse, and the woman was inspired with the idea of calling the men of the family to our side. Indeed, there seemed little hope that we, unaided, could persuade Lucas, who evidently considered himself the most aggravated of donkeys, to adventure the stony descent and clamber up the other side. So we all began to shout "Oh, Sorbi! oh, Dario!" at the top of our voices, and in a few minutes saw the latter precipitating himself recklessly down the opposite slope—barefooted among the rocks and brambles.

There was an immediate relief in his presence, and, saying a grateful good-bye to our late protectress, we went on hopefully under Dario's care.

This ministering angel at once assumed the direction of Lucas, whom he treated in a most masterful manner, stimulating his courage by loud cries and ejaculations, almost lifting the carriage over the boulders, and leading the poor little ass down steep and stony places which I should hardly have ventured to present to my resentful eyes.

Arrived safely on the opposite hill-top Dario was urgent that we should honor his home by refreshings ourselves; but the lateness of the hour made that impossible, so, promising a speedy visit, we urged Lucas at his best pace down the white, winding road towards the house.

The promised visit was not, however, forgotten, and a few days later we set out, on foot this time, to pay it, knowing that nothing else would so much gratify the Sorbi family, nor so well require their timely help in need.

A grey stone house on the edge of the woods, a car-track winding down it between rows of olives, was what we saw as we emerged from the scented shadow of the pines.

"If he is at home, what shall I call him?" asked Mafalda, lagging behind, while Francesca ran up and down the grassy banks gathering frail pink cyclamens. "Shall I say 'Signor'?"

"No, my sweet one, call him Dario!

He would think you were laughing at him if you called him anything else," I assured her, for Mafalda is a panic-stricken little soul in matters of etiquette, and would not for the world be found wanting in courtesy or respect.

Dario and his father-in-law, old Sorbi, were mending a wagon on the Alz, the former chanting lustily one of those untranslatable "Stornelli" which

as they are big enough to weed or pick out stones....

It was a gay little meal which we had there on the old Alz,—the fruit of the land, offered and received with the simplicity of Arcadia, and eaten on the soil where it was grown, in sight of sky and hills.—"Scenes and Shrines in Tuscany," by Dorothy Neville Lees.

Breakfast With the Professor

On the first of May, we had all—i.e., the twenty boarders and the four teachers—notice to rise at five o'clock of the morning, to be dressed and ready by six, to put ourselves under the command of M. le Professeur

would urge me, and be angry if my pen did not keep pace with his lips."

"Try some day; let us see the master I can make of myself under the circumstances. But just now, there is no question of dictation; I mean to make you useful in another office. Do you see yonder farm-house? 'Surrounded with trees? Yes? 'There we are to breakfast... you

The Resurrection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I reading in the gospels the account of the resurrection of Christ Jesus, one is struck with the simplicity of the language used in describing this stupendous and far-reaching event in the history of the human race. After the tumult created by the cry, "Crucify him, crucify him," after the scene on Golgotha; the awesome spectacle of darkness and storm, and the opening of the graves "of the saints which slept," a sense of calmness and peace prevails with the sentence beginning, "The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre."

Judged merely as a historical incident, the resurrection, even if dissociated from its effect on the religious life of the world, so far transcends all other happenings as to be rightfully accorded the premier place in the great events of history. Yet, at the time of its occurrence, except among a comparatively small number of people, it passed almost unnoticed, even in its purely physical aspect, and it was not until the spiritual meaning of the resurrection was understood, that the magnitude of that which had taken place, both as a then present occurrence and with regard to its effect on the lives and conduct of humanity for all time, could be grasped in some measure. This even the Master's intimate associates during his lifetime were not able to do in more than a degree, owing to the proximity of the occurrence and their inability entirely to correlate the teachings of the prophets with it. While all this seems to be a thing at which to marvel in our day and generation, it is, nevertheless, true that even today the greatest lesson to be learned from the resurrection remains wholly unappreciated by the vast majority of people.

It will be remembered that at the raising of Lazarus, when Lazarus' sister said, "I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day," that Jesus, speaking of the Christ, replied, "I am the resurrection, and the life," from which it is evident that the Christ was the real resurrection, not the event which took place in the garden containing the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea on the morning of the third day after the crucifixion, and that as the Christ was, is, and ever will be, it is true that the resurrection is not confined to a particular day and place, but is always in evidence to those who are waiting for the coming.

Clean knives and plates, and fresh butter being provided, half-a-dozen of us, chosen by the Professor, set to work under his directions, to prepare for breakfast a huge basket of rolls, with which the baker had been ordered to provision the farm, in anticipation of our coming.... cream and new-laid eggs were added to the treat, and M. Emanuel, always generous, would have given a large order for "jambon" and "confitures" in addition, but that some of us, who presumed perhaps upon our influence, insisted that it would be a most reckless waste of victuals. He railed at us for our pains, terming us "des ménagères avares"; but we let him talk, and managed the economy of our repast our own way.

At six the bell rang merrily, and we poured down the staircase, through the carre, along the corridor, into the vestibule. There stood our Professor, wearing, not his gay-looking pale-tot and severe bonnet-grec, but a young-looking belted blouse and cheerful straw hat. He had for us all the kindest good-morrow, and most of us had for him a thanksgiving smile. We were marshalled in order and soon started.

The streets were yet quiet, and the boulevards were fresh and peaceful fields. I believe we were very happy as we walked along. This chief of ours had the secret of giving a certain impetus to happiness when he would...

He did not lead nor follow us, but walked along the line, giving a word to every one, talking much to his favorites, and not wholly neglecting even those he disliked...

And now we were in the country, amongst what they called "les bois et les petits sentiers." These woods and lanes a month later would offer but a dusty and doubtful seclusion; now, however, in their May greenness and morning repose, they looked very pleasant.

We reached a certain well, planted round, in the taste of Labassécor, with an orderly circle of lime-trees: here a halve was called; on the green swell of ground surrounding this well, we were ordered to be seated, Monsieur taking his place in our midst, and suffering us to gather in a knot round him. Those who liked him more than they feared, came close, and these were chiefly little ones; those who feared him more than they liked, kept somewhat aloof; those in whom much affection had given, even to what remained of fear, a pleasurable zest, observed the greatest distance.

He began to tell us a story. Well could he narrate: in such diction as children love, and learned men emulate; a diction simple in its strength, and strong in its simplicity. There were beautiful touches in that little tale; sweet glimpses of feeling and hues of description that, while I listened, sunk into my mind, and since have never faded. He tinted a twilight scene—I hold it in memory still—such a picture I have never looked on from artist's pencil...

His story done, he approached the little knoll where I and Ginevra sat apart. In his usual mode of demanding an opinion (he had not reticence to wait till it was voluntarily offered) he asked:

"Were you interested?"
According to my usual undemonstrative fashion, I simply answered: "Yes."

"Was it good?"
"Very good."

"Yet I could not write that down," said he.

"Why not, Monsieur?"

"I hate the mechanical labor; I hate to stoop and sit still. I could dictate it, though, with pleasure to an amanuensis who suited me. Would Mademoiselle Lucy write for me if I asked her?"

"Monsieur would be too quick; he

the following passage on pages 503 and 509 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The third stage in the order of Christian Science is an important one to the human thought, letting in the light of spiritual understanding. This period corresponds to the resurrection, when Spirit is discerned to be the Life of all, and the deathless Life, or Mind, dependent upon no material organization. Our Master reappeared to his students—to their apprehension he rose from the grave,—on the third day of his ascending thought, and so presented to them the certain sense of eternal Life."

William Dean Howells

Just why the epithet "self-made" should be applied to those non-college-graduates who succeed in business, and withheld from those who succeed in poetry and fiction, seems not entirely clear.... Be this as it may, the boy Howells had little schooling and no college. All the public institutions in the world, however, are but a poor makeshift in the absence of good home training; and the future novelist's father was the right sort of man and had the right sort of occupation to stimulate a clever and ambitious son. The elder Howells was the editor of a country newspaper, which makes up in variety of information what it loses in spread of influence. The boy was a compositor before he was a composer, as plenty of literary men since Richardson have been; he helped to set up lyrics, news items, local gossip, the funny column, . . . From mechanical he passed to original work, both in his father's office and in other sanctuaries about the state; sometimes acting not only as contributor, but "moulding public opinion" from the editor's chair. And indeed he has never entirely stepped out of the editorial role.—William Lyon Phelps.

The Roads Diverged in a Yellow Wood

The roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim
Because it was grassy and wanted
wear,

Thought as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same.
And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I marked the first for another day!
I knew how way leads on to way
I doubted if I should ever come
back. . . .

—Robert Frost.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"A Light on the Sea," from the painting by Winslow Homer

Winslow Homer in Maine

He was accustomed to do a great deal of looking before he decided upon a subject to paint; and sometimes he would spend whole days just looking at the sea, without touching a brush. Although he was one of the first painters in America to take the trouble to carry a canvas several miles for the purpose of making a study from nature in some place which had interested him, yet he did not always work directly from nature. His extraordinary memory for visual impressions served him so well, that at times he could record the scene he wished to paint without any preparation except the slightest of notes and the hastiest memoranda. He was an early riser, and frequently he would get up at half past four o'clock in the summer, and go off for long walks, before anybody else was up, so as to be sure of being alone.

No courtier could have done the honors of his house more simply or more graciously than did these peasants. With frank and charming courtesy they offered us their best, both of accommodation and refreshment. Dario hastening to and fro on bare brown feet, brought rush-bottomed chairs from the house, and ranged them under the loggia; then, responding to our tentative suggestion of fruit with a cheery "Ah, altr!" (and a basket) and disappeared into the podere to return in a few minutes with the freshest of green and purple figs.

... the "Sposina," Dario's wife, and daughter of the house, smiled shyly at us from the doorway, where she sat with three black-eyed children clinging to her, and the last baby in her arms. It must be owned that both she and "La Sorba" were, like most peasant women on six days of the week, very slatternly, with old petticoats, loose-colored bodices and uncombed hair, but none the less they are very picturesque. The quaint costumes of the contadini have, alas! disappeared; but whatever the Tuscan peasant does as a working dress seems to acquire a certain intangible charm. While the clothes they proudly put on for Sunday—the loud stripes, the bold stripes and plaids, the bright printed calicos, the yellow boots are hideous, the weather-worn garments of every day, faded and mellowed by the weather, make patches of warm color, purple, red and orange, among the olives and vines.

The scene on that autumn morning was a quaint and pretty one, essentially Italian in all its details, as was the old farm with its thick walls of rough stone, and its loggia with rounded arches—one of the most characteristic features of a contadino's house.

Clean it was not, certainly—indeed, I doubt if the peasants ever wash their houses—and the stone walls and rafters were blackened by wood smoke; but it must be remembered that water, especially in summer, is scarce in Tuscany, so that cleanliness requires an effort greater perhaps than the people have any inclination to make.

Outside, under the loggia, stood a scarlet ox-wagon, and some huge earthenware vessels, ... Against the wall hung a sickle and other tools, and several fasces made from dried and emptied gourds. Beyond lay the Alz, a large yard irregularly paved with grey stone, where fowls were pecking; on the low, broad wall which surrounded it were spread trays of figs, split peaches, scarlet tomatoes and orange-tinted pumpkins, drying in the sun for winter use. . . . Beyond the Alz lay the podere, a serene world of grey and green, the olives variegated in tint, now green, now silver, as the breeze swept over them; the vines burned bronze and crimson; and shutting in this peaceful nook were the pine-woods, and range after range of purple hills. Certainly, seen on a sunny day in such surroundings, the peasant's seems an enviable lot, spent in the pure air, in the midst of lovely scenery. . . . Sunshine around him, songs on his lips, gaiety in his heart—these are the first impressions made by a Tuscan peasant.

But in reality it is a hard life of incessant toil, alike for men and women. The contadino, from dawn to sunset, must dig and plant and sow and reap; his wife must nurse, cook, clean, feed the beasts, cut grass and fodder, help in the work of the fields. Even the children must work as soon

The Best Wages of Writers

There is the highest authority for believing that a man's life, even though he be an author, consists not in the abundance of things that he possesses. Rather is its real value to be sought in the quality of the ideas and feelings that possess him, and in the effort to embody them in his work.

The work is the great thing. The delight of clear and steady thought, of free and vivid imagination, of pure and strong emotion; the fascination of searching for the right words, which sometimes come in shoals like herring, so that the net can hardly contain them, and at other times are more shy and fugacious than the wary trout which refuse to be lured from their hiding-places; the pleasure of putting the fit phrase in the proper place, of making a conception stand out plain and firm with no more and no less than is needed for its expression, of doing justice to an imaginary character so that it shall have its own life and significance in the world of fiction, of working a plot or an argument close; these inward and unpurchasable joys are the best wages of the men and women who write.—Henry Ward Beecher.

His story done, he approached the little knoll where I and Ginevra sat apart.

In his usual mode of demanding an opinion (he had not reticence to wait till it was voluntarily offered) he asked:

"Were you interested?"

According to my usual undemonstrative fashion, I simply answered:

"Yes."

"Was it good?"

"Very good."

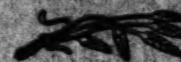
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"Monsieur would be too quick; he

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1921

EDITORIALS

Anthracite

NO LONGER ago than the middle of July, just past, this newspaper had occasion to refer to the apparent indifference of legislators at Washington to the manner in which the price of coal was being kept at a high level. At that time it seemed as if almost everybody except members of Congress and persons in authority at Washington had become aware of the close control that was being exercised over the coal industry, and of the desirability of obtaining some relief for the consumers of anthracite. Now there are indications that even legislators have begun to feel a suspicion that the public is being made the victim of a coal monopoly as real as any monopoly that was ever dissolved by anti-trust legislation. Experts in economics and Labor officials, too, are similarly awakening. The facts in regard to the anthracite situation are becoming so obvious that no one can long escape them. They have been set forth more than once at Washington within the years since the armistice was signed, but not yet have they proved sufficient to bring about any substantial change in the cost of anthracite to the people who have to use it. Even now a clear exposition of the situation, as made by W. Jett Lauck, who has been acting as consulting economist for the railroad unions, has apparently done no more than start the legislators thinking. It has not yet been productive of any plan of action.

Some action seems to be highly necessary, however. The price of anthracite to the user was practically doubled during the war years, and the price has been maintained substantially at the war level, in spite of all the influences that might have been expected to bring a reduction. All sorts of other necessary commodities have shown a decrease in prices, but not coal. Coal stays up. Its price has even been increasing slightly, as the season progresses toward those months when coal will be in greatest demand in the northern states. There is at this moment every prospect of continued high prices through those months, with even a probability of more or less difficulty in the distribution of it to the places where it must be consumed. The people who must have anthracite for the heating of their houses have not been buying as freely this summer as has been the custom. Whether in an effort to make a protest against the price, or in the hope that by some means the price would be soon lessened, there has been something like a buyers' strike with respect to anthracite. But anything of that sort is virtually hopeless, as things are now. The combination controlling anthracite is too powerful, too closely organized, to be seriously affected by the refusal of the public to buy. It looks to the months when the public will be forced to buy, or else go without proper warmth, and everything indicates that that time is not far off. Even though the suspicions of legislators have at length been aroused concerning the existence of a "coal trust," legislative action will need to be very swift indeed if it is to provide any popular relief regarding anthracite before the coal trust shall reap another harvest.

The suspicion that has been aroused, however, must seem only reasonable to anyone who considers carefully the statements made by Mr. Lauck, as reported in this newspaper on September 1. As he sets the matter forth, and his statement of it does not differ greatly from statements that have been made authoritatively heretofore on the subject, there is substantially a single ownership of all branches of the anthracite industry. That is to say, all its activities, whether of mining, of selling, or of distributing, are in the hands of groups and individuals so sympathetically banded together that they control the business as if by a single will. No one can understand the profits that are being made from this industry unless he studies the profits of the anthracite-carrying railroads and the coal-sales companies, with which they are closely associated. The profits may not show in the figures as to the mining of the coal, but they will show in the railroad returns. If all the figures could be disclosed, moreover, they would show in very interesting fashion, no doubt, in the returns made to the comparatively small group of Wall Street bankers who head the combination which is in control of more than three-fourths of the entire anthracite industry.

That these profits are excessive is indicated by the statement that the freight charges for transportation of anthracite are from two and a half to three times the operating cost of that transportation. The charges comprise from 6 per cent to 60 per cent of the total freight revenues of the anthracite carriers, and they have made possible the payment of immense dividends. There are eight important railroads carrying anthracite, and these eight railroads control the coal companies having in their hands about 80 per cent of the commercial production of the coal. Up to the time when the Federal Trade Commission was enjoined by the coal operators from continuing its investigations into their activities, the Commission had disclosed the fact that the mining cost of anthracite was about \$4.72. Mr. Lauck figures that the only increases in the cost of production since then are the 17 per cent increase in wages in 1920, and possibly a 38 per cent increase in general expenses. The latter estimate is probably excessive now, in view of the decrease in the general cost of supplies during the last few months. On this basis, \$6.30 would represent the probable real cost of anthracite at the mine. This would indicate an actual increase of \$1.58 a ton since 1918. But the operators are receiving \$2.80 a ton more than they did in 1918. Thus, as Mr. Lauck significantly points out, the operators can hardly, with fairness, continue to claim that they are at the mercy of economic conditions. Rather they would appear to be rising quite buoyantly above those conditions, in fact, to be dominating them. However this may be, Mr. Lauck declares that the average production cost of a ton of anthracite, based upon recent official data, is approximately \$8.70 a ton, to be divided among the operators, the sales com-

panies, and the anthracite railroads. As the present average market price in the eastern states is \$15 a ton or more, the people in the coal combination would appear to be absorbing a very handsome profit.

Only from Congress, we are told, can come relief. Yet Congress seems to be woefully lethargic in this connection. The Senate had an opportunity to do something at the time when the Freylinghuysen bills were before it, in midsummer. But the Senate pigeonholed those bills, in spite of some pretty straight talking about the conditions which they were intended to meet. Whether either branch will be sufficiently impressed by the more recent exposition of the situation is difficult to say. Yet the situation continues to cry out for some relief. An analysis of the profits of seven of the large anthracite-producing companies showed an average return of \$29,000,000 yearly for the three years 1912-14, but an average of more than \$55,500,000 for the three years 1916-1918. The addition of millions to the price which the American people had to pay for their anthracite in war time may seem tolerable, but no such toleration is reasonable in times like the present, when wages are being everywhere reduced, unemployment is reported to be increasing, and the whole country is trying to get back to a normal economic status. Surely Mr. Lauck is right in declaring that the anthracite industry should be treated as a public utility, and operated on a cost-of-service basis in the public interest. If railroads hold such relation to the public that they can be justly required to submit to some measure of public control, certainly the anthracite industry is in a similar relationship. There should be government enough in the country to put an end to unwarranted exploitation.

A Japanese View of Disarmament

ATTENTION has very justly been drawn to speeches delivered at the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, which assembled recently at Honolulu, by Dr. Masagi Anesaki of the Imperial University, Tokyo, and by Professor Iseh Abe, dean of the department of economics and politics at Waseda University, Tokyo. Professor Abe took for his subject the futility of war from an economic standpoint, and sought to bring home to his audience as forcibly as possible, by means of some remarkable statistics, the urgent need for disarmament where Japan was concerned and the great advantages which would accrue from an abandonment of her present policy of openly or covertly preparing for war. In the consideration of such a question, statistics are not always convincing. When the subject deals with involves reckonings and estimates conceived in millions of yen or dollars or what not, the average man fails to follow them intelligently. A million or ten million or even a hundred million, more or less, conveys comparatively little, and is not at all likely to rouse him to action, either for or against any specific proposal. Professor Abe, however, in his presentation of statistics, adopted a method of his own. At the present moment, all Japan is crying out against the condition of the roads, not only in the cities but throughout the country generally. Until the matter is dealt with on a wide and comprehensive scale any rapid development of motor transport, to mention no other hindrance, will be impossible.

Professor Abe, therefore, dealt with the question of disarmament in terms of roads. Japan, he pointed out, is spending 500,000,000 yen every year on naval armament. What could Japan do with that 500,000,000 yen, supposing she were released from the necessity of meeting naval expenditure to this amount? Well, it appears that if Japan had a vacation for only one year she would be able to pave all the roads of Tokyo, including the suburbs, as well as the roads of Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, and two other large cities of Japan. Then, as the roads in all these cities include only about 2000 miles, there would be a sufficient balance to build a highway from the northernmost point of the island of Japan to the southernmost point, and there would still be funds available to build a railway from the northernmost to the southernmost points of the island of Kyushu, to connect Osaka, Kyoto, and Kobe by rail, and to build state highways throughout the most beautiful parts of the country where tourists most desire to travel. All this could be done with the proceeds of one year's naval holiday. If the vacation were extended to three years, the "entire country's roads can be paved."

True and forcible as these statements are, however, they do not go to the root of the matter, as did the statements of Professor Abe's colleague, Dr. Anesaki. For Dr. Anesaki pointed to the inevitable fact that the surest way to produce war is to prepare for it. The maintenance of armaments, he declared, brings about a desire "not only to fight another country, but also causes turmoil within the country itself." The history of Europe, during the past quarter of a century, is abundant proof, if any were needed, of the truth of this statement. It is particularly interesting and significant as coming from a prominent Japanese educationist at the present time.

The Lake of Sils Project

THE scheme which is at present under discussion for turning to commercial use the beautiful Lake of Sils, in the Engadine, will be viewed with something more than concern by those who recognize the importance of maintaining intact the great beauty spots of the world. It is especially necessary at the present time to draw attention to a scheme such as this. The development of hydroelectric power is, in every country, one of the great demands of the hour, and in no country, perhaps, is the temptation to be carried away by the enormous commercial advantages of such developments greater than in Switzerland. It is safe to say that there is scarcely a village or hamlet in the whole of the Republic where the development of hydroelectric power would not be a simple and profitable matter. Switzerland, however, has an enormous and ever-growing asset in her natural beauty, and, to put the matter on no higher basis, the first care of the Swiss people should be to prevent any impairment of this asset.

As to the Lake of Sils project itself, it is a typical instance of what Switzerland will have to guard against

more and more in the future. To the engineer, the lake offers peculiar temptations: lying near the head of the valley which runs down toward Casaccia, Castasegna, and the Italian frontier, the fall of its waters offers many opportunities for the development of hydroelectric power. Briefly, the scheme is to bore a tunnel some 300 meters in length through the mountain, and by this means to divert the waters of the lake from their present course toward the Danube, and cause them to flow, over a series of falls, driving powerful turbines, toward the Lake of Como, the Po, and the Adriatic.

Now it is quite true that those responsible for the project give assurance that the development of the scheme will not impair the natural beauties of the Lake of Sils. Such assurance has, however, been given frequently in the past, in other cases, and has seldom been fulfilled. As a matter of fact, during the summer months, especially when the snowfall in the winter has been light, the amount of water in the Swiss lakes is none too great. Any excessive drain on the waters of the Lake of Sils would cause an unsightly development of marshlands around the banks, and so destroy an outline which is recognized as one of the most beautiful in Europe. When to this is added the prospect of cemented canals, dams, and pumps, the assurances offered by the promoters of the scheme may well be viewed with some skepticism. So far, the project has not gone beyond a concession granted by the commune of Sils. The matter has yet to come before the cantonal authorities, and, after that, before the Confederation. There is, therefore, no danger of the question being rushed through. In view, however, of conditions already mentioned, the Swiss authorities would be well advised to take the whole question of water power under consideration, and secure to themselves the fullest power to prevent the carrying through of enterprises which would unduly sacrifice natural beauty to commercial gain.

"Pilgrim's Progress" in Song

NELSON P. COFFIN, in the second autumn of his conductorship of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Music Festival, is showing his confidence in the music of his own country, by including in his programs Edgar Stillman Kelley's "Pilgrim's Progress," a cantata which Eugene Ysaye first produced at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1918. Mr. Coffin, in former years, as director of singing societies in Keene, New Hampshire, and Fitchburg, Massachusetts, has excelled in the interpretation of choral pieces that had texts built on lofty themes, no matter what the national source of the pieces happened to be. Whether he presented the American work, "Hora Novissima," by Parker, or the Belgian work, "The Beatitudes," by Franck, he has always secured his performers' best efforts and has always challenged his listeners' highest powers of appreciation.

He should be expected, therefore, to do ample justice to something founded on Bunyan's allegory, whether the composer was his fellow-countryman or not. But this fall at Worcester he will need an extraordinary amount of enthusiasm, both patriotic and artistic, to take him through the difficulties which the chief number on his three days' program offers. For Mr. Kelley in writing his cantata seems to have thought not only of picturing and symbolizing in tone the hard experiences of Bunyan's hero, but of actually constructing musical hazards which director, singers, and orchestral players could not surpass, except with toil, patience, and good-nature equal to Christian's own. Accordingly, the Worcester conductor must not only have confidence in American music, but must also have confidence in himself; or, rather, he must know how to sacrifice himself, inasmuch as "Pilgrim's Progress" is the last cantata imaginable that can stand on the mere melodiousness of its airs and choruses. The piece must be deeply studied and diligently rehearsed.

As for the composer of the cantata, or musical miracle play, he is by no means the kind of man, who would take the subject of Christian's pilgrimage and make it all Slough of Despond, without any Delectable Mountains. There are numerous composers in the United States, and in every country for that matter, who can write in brooding and pensive vein, and in that vein only. Their music seeks to be profound, and indeed might be, if it had contrasting moods of gayety. But it is simply dull. Mr. Kelley's score of "Pilgrim's Progress," far from being of such a sort, is full of sparkle. And yet his scheme of rhythm, harmony, and tone color is novel; and his effects can be realized only by close practice on the part of the singers, or, what amounts to the same thing, by stern drilling on the part of the leader.

There, no doubt, is found the explanation of Mr. Coffin's being chosen last season as the Worcester festival leader. Long ago he showed his talent for drill in the spring meetings of the Keene Chorus Club, giving more brilliant concerts with his handful of singers than many conductors at centers of great population gave with their throngs. The question used to be asked about him, whether his conducting would amount to so much if put to the test in a large city, where conditions of organization are not supposed to be so simple as in a community the size of Keene. He was placed in charge of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York, and the only difference was that he did better than ever before, in proportion as the singers with whom he had to deal were more skillful. But the Mendelssohn Glee Club is a special group of male voices and not quite the same thing as a chorus of men and women devoted to the cultivation of oratorio. So the question was asked how he would do at the head of one of the historic choirs of New England that have managed their affairs in a fixed way for years, and that stand on renown of past achievement quite as much as on pride of present initiative. He was invited to direct the concerts of the Worcester Festival, carrying out the first year, no doubt, plans that were already made, and putting into effect this year, presumably, ideas of his own; and time has yet to disclose the full measure of his ability.

Both for Mr. Coffin as conductor and for Mr. Kelley as composer the festival, then, is unusually important. It is important for Mr. Coffin, because it will show whether he can train the men, women, and children of the Worcester chorus to perform a work that is full of modern

descriptive technicalities, and whether he can bring the audiences of a long established concert institution to approve his methods and his style. It is important for Mr. Kelley, because it will give an idea whether his expresses in terms of twentieth century vocal and orchestral sound the visions which Bunyan pictured in seventeenth century English; and whether he has held the imagination of listeners to the doings of Christian, Worldly Wiseman and Mine. Bubble for three years as the original author has held that of readers for going on three hundred.

Editorial Notes

THE city of Quebec has gone against what appears to be the general trend in Canada, by voting itself wet by an overwhelming majority. This is a reversal of the city's position as previously taken under the local option law. One effect of its latest decision, however, is to turn the liquor business over to the government, for the city now places itself under the provincial liquor statute, whereby the government takes charge of the selling of intoxicants, maintaining its own dispensaries. Quebec has shown a willingness to change its mind once on this important subject. It may later think best to change again, and go dry.

IT is gratifying to note the gradual improvement of facilities afforded by the United States Post Office. Only the other day the Postmaster-General announced that the distribution of periodicals intrusted to the mails would once more be effected by the regular mail trains, instead of by freight trains, the medium employed since the special adjustments of the war period went into effect. And now comes the announcement of an arrangement just completed by the Pan-American Postal Congress, at Buenos Aires, whereby parcel post will be made effective for merchandise packages of all weights up to 22 pounds, between the United States and southern countries ratifying the convention. This arrangement is expected to smooth out many of the difficulties that have accompanied the sending of parcels by mail between the United States and the countries to the south. One of those difficulties was the likelihood that the receiver of such a parcel would find himself required to pay multiple charges for the delivery of it. In many cases such charges are said to have amounted to more than the value of the goods in the package. After the new agreement becomes effective, January 1, 1923, persons in the countries ratifying it will need to pay only one moderate charge. This will be made up of from 20 cents to 40 cents United States gold, from the country of origin to the country of destination, on packages weighing from 11 to 22 pounds, supplemented by a single local charge, not exceeding 10 cents, in the country of destination.

WHETHER or not Senator Lodge is gratified by the success of Col. A. Piatt Andrew, of Gloucester, in winning the Republican nomination for Congress in the sixth Massachusetts district on Tuesday, is a matter of some question in the Senator's home State just now. It was Colonel Andrew against whom Senator Lodge's daughter, the widow of Congressman A. P. Gardner, undertook to rouse the Essex County voters. She did her best to secure the nomination for Ransom C. Pingree, of Haverhill. But Colonel Andrew had a term of service as instructor and assistant professor of economics at Harvard University to his credit, along with much experience as secretary of the National Monetary Commission, Director of the Mint, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, not to mention a string of medals for honorable service in the French and American armies in Europe. The voters all over the district flocked to him in such numbers that he carried every city there except Haverhill, which went to Mr. Pingree by a small margin, and won such a lead in his own home city of Gloucester that the Pingree forces would have needed every other municipality in the district in order to retrieve victory. All but seven towns were carried by Colonel Andrew. Thus Mrs. Gardner's ardent effort to turn the scale for the Haverhill man came to naught, and very decidedly so. And in spite of her partisanship in the affair, Senator Lodge is credited with having maintained a neutral stand throughout. Such is politics in old Essex!

WHEN Labor came into power in New South Wales, it inherited from the Holman Government a liquor referendum measure providing for a simple majority vote on prohibition. The new government refused a referendum on the ground that the act contained a "joker" that might involve £10,000,000 compensation to the trade if New South Wales went dry, which was more than a possibility. Evidently it did not suit the ministry to take the obvious course of altering the act to provide for a simple majority without compensation. The decision of a Sydney magistrate that the effect of this repudiation has been to extend automatically the right to sell liquor from 6 p. m. to 11 p. m. has again brought the government into very troubled waters, and it is hastening to test the question in the Supreme Court. The people of New South Wales fixed the closing hour at 6 p. m. by a referendum, and they are not likely to permit old abuses to creep back under cover of a government's refusal to face an obligation. Much will depend on the decision of the Supreme Court.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of cuts in prices of American automobiles are often misleading, if the prospective buyer reaches the conclusion that the new valuation placed on the car is all that he has to pay. Many automobile companies, doubtless for commercial reasons, are not explicit on this point, and the uninformed reader may naturally conclude that the amount named will cover the total expenditure called for. Not so, however, for one may presume that the buyer will have to pay the freight from the middle western place of manufacture, and possibly for a tire carrier and a speedometer. If he buys a car on terms, giving his notes for the balance due, he must figure in the interest due on these notes. The company, moreover, is likely to ask that the buyer take out theft and fire insurance, at least, in order to protect itself against a possible contingency. In addition, the buyer will have to pay the state for a certificate of registration and an operator's license. For his own welfare he ought to take these things under consideration.